The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Constance.

Fairy Constance, opened-eyed!
Fair-haired ripple of life's tide,
Seven years' fairy! in what lays
Shall I write or sing your praise?

Somewhat difficult, I find,
Is it to recall to mind
Rusty rhymes of other days,
Snatches of forgotten lays,
Tropes and metaphors that, when
All my years were but twice ten,
Flowed as easily as flows
Guttural talk through parrot's nose.
Somewhat different I see,
Through some misty years, to me
Look the dreams of younger days;
How, then, shall I sing your praise?

Angel edited below,
Complete in duodecimo!
Fairy phantom, elfin child,
Spirit of the ocean wild!
Airy goblin of the storm
Prisoned in a human form!
Tell me, Constance, what you were
In those realms of upper air;
Whence you surely earthward came,
Changing ever, yet the same;
Like the shine and shade that fly
O'er some landscape in the sky,
In the bosom of the blue,
When the stars are peeping through
Evening's weft of silvery gray,
Ere the sun has fled away:
Where did then your footsteps range,
Constance, constant but in change?

In and out, now here, now there,
Like a daytime vision fair;
In and out, among the gloom
Of my dull and silent room,
Fairy Constance dances free,
Spray-like o'er a sullen sea;
While, like beads of Circe's wine,
Her wild eyes sparkle, doze, and shine—
Liquid eyes of magic power,
Heavy, like a hanging flower.

Changing Constance, let me see
If by any simile
Pen and paper can express
Your artistic changefulness,
Showing how your nature is
Your name's complete antithesis.

Like a sunbeam on a stream;
Like a passage of a dream;
Like the varied witchery
Of wild music in the sky;
Like the transient tints of red
When the sun has sunk to bed
Or the still more transient gold
When the midnight mists unfold,
And the earliest streaks of morn
Tremble through the eastern dawn;
Like the breath of summer breeze
Wandering through the lazy trees,
When the sleep of still July
Sings the loud blast's lullaby;
Like the ripples of a lake
That on placid shingles break
In the lonely tropic hills;
Like the noise of bubbling rills
Running down a valley-side;
Like an autumn corn-field wide,
Waving in the waving wind;
Like a thought within the mind,
Scarcely grasped yet partly known;
Like a young bird newly flown;
Like a flake of feathery snow;
Like—what more I do not know.

So, my dear, I'll leave your praise
To some bard of later days;
Younger eyes, when I am old,
Will watch each infant grace unfold,
See the budding tender shoot
Open, blossom, and bear fruit;
Other hands when these are cold
Will write what now remains untold:
Other hearts when mine is still
At your glances move and thrill;
Other souls know hope and fear,
Young love's fancy, young love's tear—
What! so late? Good-night, my dear.

A WELSH STORY.

An old man named Hu Hirwan was found murdered in his cabin. He was a strange creature—half-savage, half-idiot, who lived alone, his only companion an enormous, ill-favored black cat. He had the appearance of the abjectest poverty, yet it was generally believed that he possessed considerable money concealed somewhere about his premises. The more ignorant of his neighbors insisted he had dealings with the evil one, and some went even so far as to affirm that he came to his death by no mortal hand. A belated peasant, going home from the village tavern after a more than usually heavy orgie, declared that as he passed the hut he saw the old man struggling with his satanic majesty, in the shape of a gigantic black cat; and as the cat, his only companion, was seen no more after the murder, the story gained considerable credence. The authorities, however, took a somewhat different view of the case. An examination of the body revealed an ugly wound on the side of the head, as if inflicted with a bludgeon. Suspicion rested on a worthless fellow named Dick Wirion (Dick the foolish), who was seen prowling about the place on the evening of the tragedy. He was arrested, brought, according to the custom of the country, to the presence of the murdered man, and made to stand over it. According to this time-honored test, if the prisoner is innocent the defunct 'makes no sign;' if guilty, the wound opens and a spurt of blood flies on his person. Poor Dick was hit square in the face with a thin stream of gore, fell to the floor in a fit and was carried back to prison. A bloody club was found back of his cabin, several sovereigns were taken from his pocket, which added to the accusation of the corpse, seemed to make the case against him clear as day. In those times it did not take long to prove a man fit for the gallows. Dick was tried, convicted and sentenced at a single sitting of the court, and a week later was comfortably and quietly hanged.

Hardly was the poor fellow under ground, when strange stories began to be whispered around the peasant fire-sides. It was said the cabin of the murdered hermit was haunted. Unearthly noises were heard in the dead of night; sounds as of men struggling in mortal conflict; shrieks and groans such as never came from human lips; cries for help and peals of demoniac laughter were testified to by reputable witnesses. A fisherman swore that, passing by one night, he saw the spirit of the old man standing by the garden wall, the ghastly wound on the side of the head bleeding freely, the hollow eyes glaring wildly at him. A cattle-drover deposed that going home from the market-town, shortly after midnight, he saw near the scene of the murder strange lights dancing, and heard distinctly the noise as of a heavy chain dragged over a pile of stones. A young man who had been visiting his sweetheart, testified that passing the place he heard his name called three times, and looking toward the hut saw it lighted up and the murdered Hu beckoning him to come in.

The ghost became the absorbing theme of the town. Nothing else was thought or talked of. It was made the subject of a special meeting of the local authorities.

It was at this time the incident happened that exercised such a controlling influence over my future life. A lot of us young fellows had been carousing at the village tavern. We had made good haul at our herring fishing, and were spending our money freely. The conversation naturally turned to the subject of old Hu's ghost. All were firm believers in the apparition, except myself, who stoutly insisted that the whole thing was gotten up by some interested person, in order to get possession of the cabin. 'Now, I will tell you what I'll do,' says Shon Cadwaller, captain of our fishing smack; 'I'll lay a wager of five guineas that you dare not go to the haunted hut, and stay there all alone, from midnight till three in the morning.' I had been drinking heavily, and promptly replied, 'I agree.'

The matter was soon arranged, the money was put down and I started for the hut, accompanied by three of my companions, who were to see me enter. The night was dark and dirty—so dark you couldn't see the length of your arm. I must say I felt a little uncomfortable, as I approached the haunted tenement; but I walked boldly up to the door, pushed it open, entered and extemporizing a light (matches were not invented then), lighted a candle with which I had provided myself, and took a survey of the place. It was a miserable thatched-roof, mud-walled hut, with hard earthen floor, nearly bare of furniture, and inexpressibly dreary. The air was close and dank, as if the taint of the bloody deed, enacted a few weeks before, still lingered. Everything remained as it was when the murder was committed. I thought I could even see traces of the struggle on the molded walls. The floor in several places bore the dark stains of the dead man's blood. Altogether, the sight was one to make, even as hare brained a fellow as I, timid. But I sought to drive unpleasant fancies away. I threw myself down on a bench by the table, and waited the issue of my adventure. I lay quietly some time—so quietly, I could hear my heart beat. The stillness was oppressive. I grew nervous under the awful hush of the midnight, and fancied a thousand horrible sights and sounds. I thought I saw the old man as he lay in his shroud—thought I heard the old familiar voice pleading for mercy at the hands of his assassin. Little by little, however, my perceptions became less and less distinct. My eyelids drooped, and I fell into slumber. How long I slept, I have no idea; but I woke up suddenly, and became conscious that I was no longer ALONE. I *felt*—for my eyes were still closed—that there was something or somebody—something or somebody that had entered while I slept—near me. Its presence was palpable to all my finer senses. I seemed to be, as it were, enfolded by invisible arms—wrapped in a spell so absolute and terrible, that I was powerless to resist. But I knew that to yield would be fatal; and so, with a mighty effort of will, opened my eyes, and looked in the direction whence the strange influence came. On the other side of the table, directly opposite, and not more than four feet distant, sat a human figure, or what seemed one. The face was in shadow, the side of the head turned toward me. That it was that of an old man, I could see from the stoop of the shoulders and the thin locks of gray that drooped from the temples. He was dressed in the quaint long socks and knee breeches of the Welsh peasant. His hands rested on his knees, his head was bent toward the floor. For a moment I was paralyzed with terror; but, by one of those revulsions of feeling we cannot explain, the next instant I had half-persuaded myself that my companions had been playing a trick upon me. 'One of these fellows,' I said to myself, 'has dressed himself to look like old Hu Hirwan, has come in while I slept and means to frighten me into losing my wager.' Determined to be even with the rascals, I caught up a stout walking-stick that lay beside me and aimed a blow at the shoulders of the mysterious intruder. It struck impalpable air. I could see it *pass through* what seemed a solid body without meeting the least resistance, striking the floor with a crash. The next instant the figure rose slowly from the chair, turned around and faced me. Shall I ever forget the paralyzing agony of that dreadful moment? There stood within a few hands' breadth of me what seemed once the mortal part of old Hu Hirwan; but how awfully changed! The face had the livid hue of death; the eyes were sunken and burned with a ghastly glare; the dampness of the grave was upon the shriveled brow. The wound on the side of the head gaped hideously. I was too terrified to speak—too terrified to move—but stood helplessly staring at the specter. I had not even will enough to shut my eyes on the awful vision; yet I had sufficient self-possession to know that the spell by which I was held must be speedily broken or I should die; and remembering what I had been so often told me of the efficacy of speech, I summoned all my energies for a last effort, and gasped out: 'In the name of the Most High, I command you tell me what your errand is.' The clammy lips quivered, the shrunken face became eloquent with a horrible intelligence, and the specter spoke as follows: 'I fell by the hand of Owen Roberts, my kinsman, who came to rob me, and, because I resisted, slew me. Denounce him as my murderer, see that he is brought to justice, and I shall disturb you no more.' The light went out from the hollow eyes, the form of the dead man seemed to shrivel and fade away, and I was left alone.

You smile, sir; you think I dreamed all this. Wait until you have heard me through. I rushed out of the hut, bounded over the garden-wall and ran home as if all the fiends were after me. Next day I called upon the magistrate of the town and told him my story. Strange to say, he betrayed little surprise, and remarked that facts had recently come to his knowledge which indnced him to believe that Owen Roberts was the real murderer, and that the order for his arrest was already issued. A few hours later, Roberts was in the clutches of the law, and when told that he was accused by witnesses both from this world and the world of ghosts, broke down completely and confessed all. He was tried, convicted and hung on the very gallows where poor Dick Wirion innocently swung. The ghost of old Hu came no more, and the good people enjoyed a long immunity from supernatural visitations.

John Newton and His Bible.

The Rev. John Newton, the hymn-writer, who was minister of St. Mary Woolnoth in London, spent the former part of his life at sea. He was, as he tells us himself, a great sinner. From his youth up he had often had convictions, but never deeply felt his danger till on the homeward voyage he was brought into such a condition that his life hung in doubt before him. From the state in which the vessel was, every hour seemed as if it would be the last. The supposed nearness of eternity filled his mind with solemn dread. To die happily, he felt he had a need, a great need, he knew not of what. Filled with trouble, he remembered that his mother was a great reader of the Bible and that she often spoke with delight of what she found in it. He remembered also that she had given him a Bible when he went to sea, with entreaties that he would often read it. He thought he must still have the Bible somewhere, but he could hardly be certain. Down he went to his chest, at the very bottom of it found his mother's kind but long-neglected gift. He opened it with eagerness, and the first words that caught his eyes were these: 'If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shallyour heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?' It came home to his conscience that it was the Holy Spirit that he wanted. He resolved to cry earnestly for this gift. He did cry, and was heard, and answered.

Birds and Civilization.

There is a large series of the smaller birds of our wood-lands and prairies which have been decidedly benefited by the advent of white men here. Of but one sort of quadruped, the field mice, can this also be said. It is commonly observed that almost no small birds are seen in the depths of a forest, but that they become abundant as one approaches the neighborhood of settlements. Travelers through Siberia know that they are coming near a village when they begin to hear the voices of birds, which are totally absent from the intervening solitudes. Every ornithologist has proved these facts in his own experience, and explorers who go to uninhabited and primeval regions have learned not to expect there the chorus that greets their ears from the great army of songsters in populous countries.

The song birds, the small denizens of our summer groves, pastures and meadows, seem, then, to recognize the presence of man's civilization as a blessing, and have taken advantage of it, both from love of human society and for more solid and prosaic reasons. The settlement of a country implies the felling of forests, the letting in upon the ground of light and warmth, the propagation of seed-bearing cereals, weeds and grasses enormously in excess of a natural state of things, the destruction of noxious quadrupeds and reptiles, and the introduction of horses and cattle. Each of these alterations of nature (except in some cases—the woodpeckers, for instance) is a direct benefit to the little birds.

"What Is It?"

Yesterday forenoon a farmer's horse and wagon were hitched on Congress street, near Larned, and after the man had gone into a store an individual, who must know something about human curiosity, walked slowly down to the wagon and carefully examined a hind wheel. In ten seconds he was joined by two boys. In a minute there was a crowd of six. The man looked at the wheel from one side and the other, and the increasing crowd did the same. In three minutes there were twenty people around the wagon. Some looked over into the box and some at the wheels, but no one said anything. The man first mentioned seized the wheel and shook it and then measured one of the spokes with a pocket rule. When he had finished the crowd numbered forty. No one could say what had happened or was about to happen, and the mystery was fast becoming intense, when a corpulent citizen bore down on the crowd and cried out:

'What's the matter here—any one been hurt?'

'No, sir,' was the quiet reply of the man with the pocket rule.

'What is it, then?'

'I was looking at this hind wheel.'

'What's the matter with the wheel?' asked the fat man as he seized and shook it.

'Nothing.'

The fat man scowled, clenched his hand, looked up and down and then slid, and in thirty seconds no one was left around the wagon but a small boy, who was trying to hook an old umbrella.—*Free Press.*

Shorter Burial Service.

The Protestant clergymen of Troy have passed resolutions to limit burial services, as far as possible, to scripture reading, singing and prayer. One of the reasons for omitting sermons on such occasions is thus stated: 'Ministers are often embarrassed and brought to a degree of discredit by inappropriateness of remarks by ignorance of peculiar features of the life or family of the deceased person, by saying too little or too much in the view of biased and prejudiced minds and fear of giving offense,'

Carried Over the Falls of Niagara.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Niagara Falls, in the presence of about five hundred people, when 'Pi' Walker, a noted smuggler and river pirate, went over the falls before their horrified gaze. The Erie railroad had gotten up a special Sunday excursion from Buffalo, which was patronized by a large number of people, and Goat island, Prospect park and the shore near the Cataract House was covered with sightseers. Suddenly some one on the shore opposite the upper end of Goat island raised the awful cry of warning: 'A man in the rapids!' and as the people flocked to the edge of the water they saw a small boat, with a single occupant, slowly being sucked into the white water.

The man was rowing for all he was worth, but he seemed to be dazed either with fear or intoxication, and he was unable to make much headway. Suddenly the oarsman 'caught a crab,' his oars flew out of the rowlocks, his head went down and he lay at length in the bottom of the boat. The boat then turned its prow down stream and began to descend the rapids of the American falls, its pace growing more and more swift, until finally it struck a rock about two inches from the surface and stopped, and began slowly to twist and turn in the eddying current.

The crowd screamed to the man to jump out and cling to the rock, and the wildest excitement was manifested upon the shore. But he still lay in the bottom of the boat and made no apparent attempts to do so. A dozen schemes of rescue flashed through the minds of the spectators, and two old guides had already started on a run up the stream to procure rope and another boat, when the boat swung round and once more felt the force of the current, and now began its mad plunge to destruction.

The surging water caught the light skiff in its clutches as though it were a feather and bore it downward, bow forward, on a mad and dizzy race. But only for a few rods, then a second rock obscured the way, and with a crash the light boat struck against itand parted in twain, the port side going all to pieces, while the starboard was not so badly damaged. The body of the man was flung headlong into the eddying maelstrom, sucked under for a moment, and then tossed to the surface just above the bridge which leads to Goat island. He threw his arms wildly into the air, and those who were on the bridge saw for an instant a whiteand haggard face set in the agony of despair; then he was again drawn below the surface, never to reappear.

There was something absolutely sublime in the relentless grasp of the hurrying waters. They fairly seemed to rend the man limb from limb, and old guides who witnessed the catastrophe say that the body never will be found in a whole condition; that it was literally ground to pieces against the jagged edges of the bowlders against which it was tossed.

Prevalence of Color Blindness.

A curious examination has been going on in Philadelphia for the last eight months unde the care of Dr. Keyser, surgeon of he Wills Hospital for the Blind, in order to find out how far color blindness exists among the men who manage the trains on the railroads passing through Philadelphia. The doctor reports that of the train hands employed on the Bound Brook, North Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Delaware railways, three and a-half per cent. are color-blind—that is, they will mistake colors for each other—and eight and a-half per cent. cannot distinguish shades of colors.—As a perso who is color-blind cannot distinguish the red from the green signals which indicate safety or danger on the road, the importance of this fact can be readily understood. In England the eyes of all employees of railroads are examined with reference to color blindness, and some steamship lines have for many yearsused the same precaution.—The slightest defect of vision in a man will ensure his discharge. Other steamship and railway companies should enforce the same rule.

A Funeral Party Struck by Lightning.

Lightning struck the house of J. D. Barnard, town of Little Valley, N. Y., doing damage to both person and property. A few of the people in the neighborhood had assembled at Mr. Barnard's to attend the funeral of a child who had died of diphtheria. The people had just got together and were about to open the services, when the lightning struck the house, passing down the chimney, demolishing the stove-pipe, and dividing it into two parts. One branch struck Mrs. J. B. Munger, tearing off both shoes, burning a hole in the heel of one of her stockings, and blistering a place on her foot the size of a silver dollar, and cutting the flesh in the bottom of the other very bad. She was also burned on the lower part of her limbs, and her dress torn to pieces. She was rendered insensible by the shock, and was supposed for a time to be dead. The dress of another lady was torn somewhat, and other people shocked by the bolt, but no one was hurt much except Mrs. Munger. The other part of the bolt passed into the room in which the body of the child lay, and when near the center of the room shivered the floor and passed through, killing two dogs that were under the floor.

A Veteran Office-holder.

It is seldom that any official of the government holds his place for half a century, but a short time since the clerks of the state department gave a dinner to William Hunter, the second assistant secretary of state, who went into office in 1829, under Jackson, and has been continuously in the service of the department ever since. He is seventy-four years old, and has always enjoyed the highest confidence of the many secretaries under whom he has served. Mr. Hunter is rivaled only by the venerable negro Lindsay, who keeps the door for the secretary of the navy, and has paced that quarter-deck since the days of John Quincy Adams.

Missouri has a new law forbidding men to meet for military drill unless legally organized. It is aimed at the St. Louis socialists.

Hints About Fashions.

Sashes around the waist are in vogue again.

Black cashmere and brocade are blended in some Paris dresses.

A neat, trim shoe is one of the prime necessities for a complete walking costume.

The most fashionable gold bracelets are very narrow and have a locket attached as a pendant.

Cheese cloth, the identical material used for cheese wrappings, is in demand for ladies' summer dresses.

Bunting dresses made short, and with jaunty overskirts and vest basques, are suitable for archery costumes.

Black and white plaid sashes are worn with black dresses. They are draped under the back of the basque with long broad loops and fringed ends showing.

A new white muslin for the little folks' dresses is called Persian lawn. It has more body than mull, yet is as sheer, soft and silky-looking as India muslin.

Morning wrappers of foulard silk are a summer luxury because of their lightness, their weight being scarcely perceptible, as they are made without lining.

The abundant use of inexpensive lace is a feature of day dresses, while the richest lace flounces are again used in their legitimate way for trimming full-dress toilettes.

Scarfs of the grenadine or of silk attached in plaits to the end of the basque front, extended over the hips quite full, and forming flowing back drapery, will convert a plain dress into one with paniers.

For light mourning are very dressy bonnets of black chip, trimmed with black China crape edged with black Breton lace. The crape is twined around the crown, and hid by jet stars. A wing is stuck in the back quite low down.

Lace mitts became firmly established in favor last summer, and are again largely imported in black, white, and in colors to match the suit; they are also shown embroidered in contrasting colors. The regular mitts are preferred, but those with half fingers may be had, and to these are now added fingered lace gloves such as our grandmothers wore.

SUMMER EVENING DRESSES.

While the very gay colors are again fashionable in costumes for the street and for day wear, it is a subject of remark that white and black toilettes predominate in the evening, when full dress is worn. Young ladies wear dresses of soft cream white India muslin, or else of batiste, which is purer white, and has more dressing than India goods; or else they choose white barege, or the new fabric called nun's cloth, which is all wool, woven irregularly like French bunting, and as transparent as gauze. For India muslin and batiste, embroidery and lace are the trimmings, with many loops and a panier sash of brocade or satin ribbon. These dresses are usually made up over white silk, or perhaps satin, and sometimes colored silk is used for a foundation. The pointed waist extends slightly over the hips on the sides, and the panier fullness stands out almost abruptly from the plain smooth edges of the corsage. The neck is either square or surplice shape, if high; but if low, it is round. Sleeves of lace reaching to the elbow, are worn with both high and low waists. The panier drapery begins under the flat points in front, and rounds out very full and ample on the hips and behind. If a puff is used in the back, it is very soft, irregular, and drooping, instead of the stiff heavy puffs formerly made to look as round as if stiffed with crinoline. The flowing skirt is not very elaborately trimmed if the material is rich. With satin skirts a single border flounce, or a cluster of several narrow flounces forming a border, or else fans or pyramids at intervals, trim the foot of the dress, and in many cases the satin skirt is left entirely plain; indeed, a striped satin skirt is considered most effective without trimming. There is a little more fullness in demi-trained skirts, the narrowest measuring three and a fourth yards; for full-trained skirts four yards is the average width. The short dresses of muslin made for ball dresses are only two and a half yards wide.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Hero of the Parisians.

During the siege of Paris there was nobody more popular, and afterward there was nobody more unpopular than Sergeant Hoff. He with his own hand slew twenty-seven Germans during the first six weeks of the siege. His gallantry was rewarded by praise lavished in his regimental order of the day and the Legion of Honor was bestowed on him.

The minister of war told him that it was very important that a dispatch should reach Marshal Bazaine, and offered him $4,000 to undertake the mission. It was perilous. He staked his head on success. It was easier for him than for many Frenchmen—he was an Alsacian and spoke German well. He said to the minister of war: 'I accept the mission, but I refuse the money.'

Howl after howl of indignation went up when it was found Sergeant Hoff had disappeared. It was said that he had always been a Prussian spy and was now a traitor. The government gave the key-note to these howls to save Hoff's life if he were discovered as he passed through the enemy's lines. He safely reached Bazaine. The war over, he was made keeper of Vendome Column. The keeper of the Triumphal Arch died the other day, and Sergeant Hoff, to the delight of Parisians, has been appointed to the vacant place.

A Mean Trick.

A few days since a party of gentlemen were together. One man, a joker, stepped up to a member of the party, and, holding a long hair before his eyes said, 'See here, old fellow, this looks suspicious. Where did this long hair come from?' 'Why, that's from my wife's head!' 'Are you sure of it?' 'Sure of it? of course I am. You don't suppose you would find any other woman's hair about me, do you?' 'No, probably not; but I am sorry you are so sure it is your wife's hair, for I just picked it off the coat of this gentleman,' pointing to a friend near by.

A Western Scene.

It is not every man who will take the trouble to pursue a runaway wife. It is not always that they are worth pursuing. It is true that women sometimes leave their husbands from perfectly legitimate causes, but it is very rarely that they do so in company with another person.—But an incident of this description is related by a conductor of the Kansas Pacific as occurring on his train, during a recent run in the direction of Denver. A couple were occupying a middle seat in a ladies' car, having got on at a way station. Possibly attracted by that invisible fascination which never fails to bring about a contretemps, a gentleman in a rear car came in and took a seat immediately behind the amorous couple. There was a shock of surprise as his eyes first fell upon them, and a deathly pallor overspread his countenance. But this was for an instant only. Then a flush succeeded, and a queer smile began to play around the corners of his set, determined lips. An hour passed. The billing and cooing went on, and the man was a patient and evidently an interested listener. The people in the car began to perceive that something unusual was going on. Perhaps the subtle sympathy which makes us interested in strange incidents had taken hold of them and had evoked its influence. Anyway they looked like people who were expecting something unusual to happen, and they were not disappointed. The man leaned forward with that strange, peculiar smile still hovering on his lips, and said:

'I beg pardon, but you do seem to be enjoying yourselves immensely.'

The lady rose with a stifled scream, and wheeling around confronted the stranger with a pallid face and great staring, scared-like eyes. Her companion was no less disconcerted. He, too, had risen to his feet and stood uneasily looking at the intruder, flushing and paling by turns.

'My God, it has come at last!' wailed the woman.

The stranger was cool and imperturbable.

'You did not expect to see me, did you?' and his face took on a sneer that was bitter in its scorn and contempt.

'Heaven knows I did not!' exclaimed the lady, from whose eyes the tears had already begun to trickle.

'Well, it's not unusual. People often meet under peculiar circumstances, I suppose you are on your bridal tour?'

The lady covered her face with her hands and sank back into her seat. She had already begun to sob hysterically. The scene had already become as thrilling as a tragedy to the spectators in the car. Some had begun to view the spectacle with scared faces. Others, and they were the worst part of them, appeared to enjoy the humiliating episode.

'I happened along this way by mere chance,' continued the stranger. 'I am going west to Leadville. I thought I would try and do something for the children, inasmuch as you have left us. But I trust you will not let this accidental meeting disturb your enjoyment.'

The woman was moaning in her abject misery.

The gentleman rose, urbane and polite.

'I wish you all sorts of happiness, and will no longer intrude upon you. 'This, ladies and gentlemen,' facing around to the spectators with a sweeping wave of his hand, 'is my runaway wife and her lover. They are very nice people,' and then turning away he stalked back, leaving the guilty couple alone in their humiliation and shame. At the next station the eloping pair left the train.

Care of the Eyes.

Nothing is more injurious to a beautiful eye than short sight. The unfortunate victim, taught by instinct to narrow the aperture and bring the focus nearer, is always wrinkling the two eyelids, and neither splendor nor softness nor lovely shape avails under such a habit; the head, besides, is always being thrust forward to aid the sight, and a line which, if it is not a frown resembles one, comes upon the forehead between the eyes, and mars the white, smooth surface that should be there, to the destruction of that calm beauty which it ought to have. This near-sightedness is a defect, too, constantly becoming more frequent with us, whether from habits of study, from life in narrow streets, from ancestral neglect, or from some unexplained cause. It is not a little singular that those who have the rearing and instruction of children do not guard more carefully against so wretched a tendency. In some cases it is, to be sure, a hereditary disease that can hardly be treated curatively, but simply so as to become no worse; but in many other cases it is an accident that could have been entirely prevented, or that, having occurred, can be entirely cured; and one would presume that its avoidance and treatment should be among the first active anxieties of parents so solicitous to prevent other troubles and deformities, since even when the near-sighted are able, by careful and sleepless discipline, to escape the deformity of it, it is only through the really serious trouble of giving up more than half of the pleasures of the eye, the pleasures which most must think those of the highest sense of all.

Chinese Fans.

The cheap paper fans which are imported into this country in such vast quantities are formed from a piece of bamboo about a foot and a-half in length and half an inch in diameter, split two-thirds of the way down into a number of slips, each very thin and apparently fragile, while really possessed of its full share of the strength and flexibility of the parent stem. These slips are spread out in the same plane, with their tips slightly bent over, somewhat like a mustard-spoon, and then strong paper is pasted over the whole as far down as the splits extend, the remaining unsplit half serving as handle.

A new and remunerative branch of industry has been successfully introduced into Georgia. The wife and daughters of Mr. Reeves, of Upson county, in that State, have thousands of silk worms at work. A handsome profit is realized by the beautiful silk thus manufactured.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

2,300 schools dot Nebraska.

Recent overflows damaged the Texas and New Orleans railroad $100,000.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran has recently given $1,000 towards the completion of the Lee mausoleum at Lexington, Va.

The mouth of the Chicago river is fifteen inches lower than ever before.—Heavily loaded vessels cannot get in or out.

A Mississippi planter says that he will be one of a thousand to give $50 a year to send Southern negroes to Massachusetts.

Smith Barron, of Clayton, Ind., owns a six-legged cow, healthy and well developed, and as good a milker as if she was not such a curiosity.

The first barrel of the new crop wheat flour sent to the New York Exchange from Summit county, Georgia, was sold for a charitable purpose and brought $21.

During a baseball match between colored clubs at Madison, Fla., a serious row occurred in which a number of the participants were cut with razors, and shot.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Sunday-school Union was celebrated with appropriate exercises and a procession of 50,000 of the little ones.

Major Little and his wife quarreled while out riding at Easton, Me., and in the excitement Mrs. Little let her baby roll off her lap to be killed under the wheels of the wagon.

According to the new constitution of California no Chinaman can hereafter be employed on any State, county, municipal or other public work, or by any corporation in any capacity.

Wolves are so numerous in Richland pariah, La., as to give stock raisers and planters much trouble. It is reckoned that 200 calves and as many lambs have been killed by them this spring.

In New York State there are 1,228,000 Catholics, and in the archdiocese of New York city, which includes several suburban towns, there are 600,000. The number of priests in the archdiocese is 250.

The new liquor law for Illinois permits all persons, male or female, to vote on the question whether licenses shall be granted in their town. There is a special and different law for the larger cities.

The proprietor of the Pullman car invention reports that paper wheels have run 400,000 miles under his cars without repair, while the average running power of an ordinary wheel is from 55,000 to 60,000 miles.

The list of tarable property in New Haven, Connecticut, amounts to $45,892,080, a decrease of $3,426,918 from the list of two years ago. There are 8,378 dwelling houses in the city, valued at $23,031,283.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson is credited with the invention, at his Louisiana plantation, of a practical, cheap and beautiful fence, crowned with roses. It is described as 'the most economical and useful fence in the Southern States.'

The physician told Thomas Smith, of Warrentown, Mo., that he must die within a few hours. 'Are you sure of that?' Smith earnestly asked. The medical man said there could be no mistake about it. Then Smith confessed the murder of Greenbury Clark forty years ago.

Mr. de Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez canal, predicts that the canal across the isthmus of Darien, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, will assuredly be constructed, and thinks there will be no difficulty in raising one hundred million dollars to prosecute the undertaking.

A Boston emigration company, headed by a number of leading citizens, has purchased 60,000 acres of land in Tennessee, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, forty miles from the Kentucky line, and will lay out a city and populate it and surroundings with Massachusetts colonization.

The new liquor law in Massachusetts compels bar-room keepers to get the written consent of their landlords, and that provision is causing dealers a great deal of trouble—property owners generally dislike to put themselves in a dangerous position with reference to the civil damage act.

Capital punishment was abolished in Switzerland four years ago, and since its abolition there has been such an increase in the country of crimes of violence, especially in murder, that petitions, signed by 30,000 persons, for restoration of the death penalty, have been presented to the federal council.

The rice planters of Louisiana are threatened with the entire destruction of their growing crops by the Mississippi river falling below the level necessary to flood the rice fields. The proprietors of large tracts are resorting to the use of steam engines to pump the water into the fields as a last resort.

The tramp law, which has now passed both branches of the New York legislature, imposes not less than a year's imprisonment on 'all transient persons who rove about from place to place.' The act is so drawn as to put the burden of proof on the accused person, and under it any stroller can be required to show that he is not a tramp.

Prof. W. K. Brooks successfully impregnated oyster eggs by artificial means at Crisfield, Md. He says they finished segmentation in about four hours, and in six hours from the time he took them from the ovaries they had developed into active, free-swimming, ciliated embryos. It is expected this discovery will greatly facilitate the cultivation of the delicious bivalve.

To illustrate how American manufacture is driving off foreign trade, it is quoted that whereas we formerly imported all our cream of tartar, we now make our own, and the price has fallen about one-quarter; all of the tartaric acid used here is now made in this country, although we used to import 500,000 pounds annually; in citric acid, made from lime juice, the showing is similar; and since the discovery of borax mines in Nevada we have become large exporters of that article, at about one-quarter the former price.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

$1.50.

From and after June 1st, the terms of the PRESS will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, to all new subscribers, who pay *in advance*. To subscribers who do not pay in advance the price is two dollars.

MR. POLK'S ADDRESS.—The Court House was comfortably filled on Saturday last with an appreciative audience to hear Col. Polk's address on Agriculture and kindred subjects. We regret that illness during the week prevented as full and complete an address as usual, but from what we heard our farmers say they were well pleased and the worthy speaker made hosts of friends by his plain and practical statements. He has grown up from a plough-boy to a full grown and practical farmer, and is enabled to give such hints and make statements in a manner to convince the yeomanry of the State that he is telling them home truths. He stated that although considerable progress had been made in North Carolina she was yet far behind her sisters in cultivating the soil, The appropriation made by the Legislature for the benefit of the hard-working people was insufficient, and he plainly proved by statements what other States had done for their Agricultural Departments.

He warned the farmer to buy fertilizers only as far as he was able, to pay for them at once, and not mortgage their growing crops as so many had done, to their sorrow, for the past few years. They had better proceed slowly and surely than be in a ruinous haste. He also stated that out of 109 brands of Guano and other fertilizers, only 29 had been approved by Prof. Ledoux, Chemist to the State Board of Agriculture, which could be legally sold in the State. The hue and cry that the price of fertilizers would be raised by this action of the Legislature in taxing fertilizers. had proved false, as they could now be bought as low and some lower than in 1876.

The Agricultural Department has the "Fish Hatching interest" in its charge, and although they had little or no practical knowledge of fish culture in the beginning, they had progressed rapidly and about five million shad and three million salmon had been distributed in various streams of the State.

The Department of Agriculture would also encourage emigration. Any one having lands for sale can have them advertized by sending one dollar to the Department. In case of sale it would not cost him any more.

In 1790 North Carolina stood third and in 1870 fifteen in population in the Union. But comparatively few farmers emigrated to this State, while over 300,000 North Carolinians were living in other States, many of whom would come back if they could.

Mr. Polk also dwelt on the benefit of labor saving machinery in comparison with the old mode of cultivating farms. He also advocated a N. W. N. C. Agricultural Fair.

From returns from this county it was ascertained that there were 2,000 dogs and 4,800 sheep. [The last Legislature did not have backbone enough to tax these nuisances although urged by many citizens to do so. Mr. Everett, Senator from Stokes and Forsyth, favored such a bill.—ED.]

Col. Polk favored a fence law, and estimated that there were 800,000 miles of fencing in the State and 28,000 miles of fence in the county. The fence law would relieve the farmer from the hard work of splitting rails in winter, and allow him more time to make manure and thus save time and money in buying commercial fertilizers.

The address was well received by the farmers who expressed themselves as highly delighted with the speaker. Many are anxious to hear him again, which we hope to do this fall. All our people want is instruction in the new ways of practical farming, and at producing the largest yield for the least outlay.

FIRST GUN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION OF 1880.—The anti-Grant Republicans of Ohio have defeated Taft the Grant-Sherman candidate for Governor, in the late Convention. The nomination of Foster for Governor is considered by all political shades as an indication of the strength of the anti-Grant wing of the Republican party, in that State. Ohio fires the first "boom," and Grant stock is a shade lower in the political market.

CIVIL WAR IN ZULULAND.—A large party of Zulas, commanded by the powerful chief Matcona, while on his way to surrender to the English, was attacked by Cetawago, defeated and driven back with great slaughter. Matcona escaped, but a brother of Cetawayo, who had joined him, is reported killed. Cetawayo then collected all his forces and took up a strong position at the fork of the White Umvelosi River, where he has a swamp in front and the highest mountains of Zululand behind. Here he will await the British advance.

A TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN FORBEARANCE.—Brevet Major General Henry L. Hunt, United States army, who was stationed in Charleston, S. C., during all the exciting political struggles there during the reconstruction era, was recently transferred to Atlanta, Ga. Since his departure he has been made an honorary member of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, an organization composed of the best young men of the city, and in a letter acknowledging the compliment paid him Gen Hunt expresses himself very handsomely. He states that whatever success he had in suppressing disorder, or keeping the peace during those days of excitement, was "due mainly to the admirable discipline of the young men constituting the military organizations of Charleston, whose homes and lives were endangered. With arms in their hands," says Gen. Hunt, "and under excessive provocations to use them, they forbore, exhibiting a self-control and subordination to authority that would have been remarkable under the circumstances in veteran troops," and which, Gen Hunt says, excited his admiration. Such a tribute from such a source more than counterbalances a half-dozen denunciatory speeches from congressional stalwarts.

Gov. Jarvis, Senator Vance, General Scales, Hon. R. F. Armfield and Hon. W. M. Robbins have accepted invitations to be present at the Confederate reunion at Winston on the 3rd and 4th of July.

Gen. Thomas Ewing has been nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Democrats. He is a strong Greenback-Democrat. Gen. Americus V. Rice, a Union soldier, is the nominee for Lieut. Governor.

Senate Finance Committee decided to postpone the Warner Silver bill until next winter.

The Commencement Season.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, under the Presidency of Prof. Rheinhard, is in a flourishing condition. The 22nd annual Commencement exercises came off on the 4th instant. As usual, it was a success. Quite a number of young ladies received cards of distinction. Altogether the School seems to be doing well.

Rev. T. H. Pritchard preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. D. A. Brown delivered the address.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says that the Commencement Exercises at Greensboro Female College last Wednesday and Thursday were largely attended by citizens and visitors from abroad. The proficiency of the scholars was remarked by all, while the essays, addresses and musical entertainment gave universal satisfaction.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE Commencement came off on Friday evening last. Rev. A. D. Hessburn, D. D., of Davidson College, delivered the address. Among the graduates we find the name of Miss C. Emelia McGilvary, of Chienmait, Asia. She is a niece of Mrs. Grant, the Principal of the institution. The institution is among the best in the State.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT occurred on the 20th of May. Sermon by Rev. H. T. Hudson, D. D. The address by Col. L. L. Polk. There were four graduates, all gaining first honors. The next term will open on August 6th, 1879. An offer of two scholarship is made for 4 years instruction in college for $100 each. This College is beautifully located and stands high in point of merit.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Last Sunday Rev. J. T. Bagwell, of Goldsboro, preached before the Theological Society. Bishop Pierce preached the annual sermon on Wednesday. Hon. W. R. Cox, of Raleigh, Literary Address. J. H. Rosser, Esq., of Florida, addressed the Alumni. To-day Commencement exercises.

EAST BEND ACADEMY closed its Spring Session on the 30th ult. The exercises were attended by a large number of people. The students acquited themselves well throughout, and Prof. J. M. Matthews has shown himself an able teacher.

A pleasant sociable took place at night, at Mr. J. G. Huff's Hall. East Bend has enjoyed good educational facilities for many years, and we hope the present Principal will feel encouraged to continue the school.

CHAPEL HILL.—The Commencement at Chapel Hill last week, was the most brilliant affair since the visit of President James Buchanan. Though disappointment was felt at the unavoidable absence of Senator Thurman, Dr. Hoge delivered the annual address, in the place of Senator Thurman. Hon. S. F. Phillips delivered the Alumni address.

The Truth.

Senator Thurman, in his great speech in the U. S. Senate las week, told the truth when he said that the law permitting the use of U. S. troops at the polls was made for the purpose of intimidating Democrats at the North more than for protecting negroes at the South. A report of Senator Thurman's speech says:

"He maintained that the laws which it is proposed to repeal were not made to control the South, but to control the Northern cities, and he took occasion to say that the movement for their repeal came not from the Southern men, but from the Northern Representatives and Senators. He said that in 1876 one half of all the Federal Supervisors appointed were in New York, and of the election Marshals one quarter were in New York. For the Federal election expenses $285,000 were spent in the North, and only $45,000 in the Southern States. $156,000 were spent in New York city, and $37,000 in Philadelphia to "equip the thieves and rascals" who were to carry the election for the Republicans. In 1878, he said of 3,625 Federal Supervisors only 1,200 were in the South, and of 4,725 elections-Marshals 3,500 were in Northern cities. He gave these figures to show that these laws had been passed, not to protect the poor freedmen, as had been pretended, but to control and coerce the votes of Northern cities, where Democratic majorities were to be overcome by such lawless measures as those of Davenport, and now, when the people were awake to these wrongs, it was proposed to use the troops at the polls to coerce and intimidate the voters, and support the Federal Marshals and Supervisors in their lawless and irresponsible acts."

LITTLEFIELD.—Gen. Milton S. Littlefield was discharged from arrest under the requisition of Gov. Jarvis to-day at Jacksonville, by Judge Archibal. An elaborate opinion was delivered, the Judge holding that Littlefield was not a fugitive from justice. The bill of indictment was also held to be fatally defective in many particulars. Our informant says that any appeal taken by the State will be dismissed by the Supreme Court as a matter not appealable by the State. So the great excitement ends in all "fuss and no feathers."—*Observer*.

Littlefield has been in demand in this State for a long while and for many reasons, but the urgency of his present presence is to answer an indictment against him and Geo. W. Swepson, for conspiracy to cheat the State in the matter of the bonds issued on account of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Six steamers left New York for Europe last Saturday a week. The shipments were large, including 293,000 bushels of grain and 17,000 boxes of cheese; 300 head of sheep for Glasgow, and 15 horses for Liverpool, were shipped, and the Anchor Line steamers that left on Monday took out 200 head of cattle and 18 horses.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, to be Judge of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit to succeed Judge Dillon, resigned; to take effect September the 1st.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—It is important to know before hand that the act of the last Legislature prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons goes into effect the 1st of July. The act makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court to carry about the person, pistol, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, loaded cane, brass, iron or metal knuckles, or other deadly weapons of like kind. The prohibited weapon being found on the person off his own premises, is to be taken as prima facie evidence of a violation of the law. The militia and certain civil officers in the discharge of their duty, are exempt from the operation of this law.—*Observer*.

DRINKS FOR HAYING AND HARVEST.—Agricultural journals persist in recommending various concoctions for farmers to drink during the heating or exhausting labors of the hay field and the harvest field. We have, in our day, tried these various mixtures, but we have found nothing equal to pure, cold, water. Active exercise under a sun that would raise the mercury above 100 degrees raises the temperature of the body to a high degree, a degree that would prove fatal were it not for the constant operation of nature's infallible cooler, perspiration. Perspiration thickens the blood and other fluids causing thirst, frequent and intense. What drink is so well calculated to reduce the internal heat and thin the fluids as cold water? Having decided upon using cold water as the beverage of the hay and harvest fields, the next thing is to use it judiciously. It can be used as to be injurious when the laborer comes around to the water jug and takes too much water into his stomach; but if he will take a mouthful into his mouth, hold it for a moment, gargle it in his throat, and then eject it he will find that a much less quantity will suffice to allay his thirst.

The total interest-bearing debt of the United States when at its highest, August 31, 1865, was $2,381,530,294.96. When the present funding process is completed, August 1, 1879, the debt will be $1,797,643,700. In fourteen years, then, there has been a reduction of interest-bearing debt of $583,886,594.96. The annual interest paid in 1866 was $150,977,697.87. After August, the interest will be $83,773,778.50. The total debt of the United States is now $2,027,182,468.10.

Congressional.

SENATOR HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Senate, by a vote of yeas 28, nays 19, took up the bill reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee, relating to juries, and to repeal sections 801, 820 and 821, of Revised Statutes.

Mr. Hampton, of S. C., after briefly supporting this bill, proceeded to speak upon the general political issues of the session.

Mr. Hampton said he could not claim to speak as the leader of his party, nor would he try to shield himself from the consequences of his actions behind any party. If the policy supported by him was revolutionary and treasonable, he was a revolutionist and a traitor. But what policy is before Congress worthy of that charge? Continuing, Mr. Hampton said: "By no vote of mine will the appropriation necessary for the efficient maintenance of the Army be refused. It is competent for Congress to declare under what limitations and conditions appropriations shall be made. The form in which this is done I regard as immaterial. In my judgment it would have been best to adhere to the general form, but to secure unanimity, I shall acquiesce in the decision of the majority. But in no event can I consent to aid in disbanding the Army or impairing its efficiency. It is the Army of the South as well as of the North; it is the Army of the whole country. Its history, from the days of the Revolution, I have some reason, by right of my birth and blood, to be proud of. In the late civil contest, on many bloody fields, I tested its valor, and no word or act of mine shall depreciate its value or lessen its usefulness. But because I so regard it no act of mine shall tend to degrade it. I will not so legislate that, against its own honorable instincts and traditions, it shall be the instrument of tyranny in the hands of any factious party or any unscrupulous Executive, who may desire to use it; nor shall I assent, because of any differences of opinion between the minority and majority, to close the courts of justice or embarras the life of the government. The Constitution has provided the means by which an appeal to the country can be had, and it is for the people to decide whether the Presidential veto has been wisely used to defeat the will of Congress, which represents a majority of the people.

Mr. Hampton proceeded to say that he had no intention to embarras the administration, and although he considered the provisions of the bills just, he recognized the difficult position in which the Executive found himself. His people remembered that, in a critical period of their history, when any injudicious action would have been fatal, the President, by a conscientious construction of his duty, removed the U. S. troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, thus enabling the people to restore their local governments to those who represented the popular will. For this wise, patriotic action, he was grateful, and while it would be his duty to oppose the policy of which the President was the representative, that opposition would not be captious, nor such as to drive the President into coalition with those who would madly trample on the rights of the people in their struggle to retain power.

Mr. Hampton said his party was denounced for wishing to restrict Federal use of troops, but men high in the Republican party, whose words he quoted, had also pointed out and denounced the danger and abuses of such use. It was not the immediate action of the army that he feared, but the ultimate effect of its misuse, and he would oppose any legislation giving the General Government power to interfere in any way with the elections. Better have turbulence in one or two great cities than military despotism in the whole country.

It has been complained that Confederate officers were sent here as legislators. Nearly every man in the South bore arms, and she could hardly be blamed for trusting her interests in peace to those who risked their lives and fortunes for her in war. He thought if the North had honored in like manner those who fought her battles, the legislation of the country would not now be embittered by the revivals of sectional strife. If the North was sincere in inviting the Southern States to return to the Union, she should be glad they sent their best, most honored men to represent them. The South had no apology to make for the past, and to recall that past now is not in the interest of that harmony for which the whole country longs. The South asks to have stricken from the statute books laws which are the product of distrust as much as were the armies and navies. If you asked us to come back as States, treat us as States, and join hands with us to establish national liberty as understood by our fathers.

Mr. Bayard then spoke at length in support of the bill. He condemned the action of the President in criticising as he had done in the veto message, the methods and practices of Congress, and said it was not incumbent upon the President to interest himself in parliamentary reform. He then referred to the Federal Jury laws, explained their workings and pointed out the absurdity of allowing ex-Confederates to hold the highest offices under the Government, and at the same time excluding them from the jury-box. The present bill, he said, was framed to secure perfect impartiality in the formation of juries to try political cases, where such impartiality is of the greatest importance. He said the veto power was given the President to prevent the passage of bad laws through inadvertence and design.—Such was not the case with present bills. They represent the sober second thought of the American people, and the people will finally be called to pass judgment upon the issue now raised. In the meantime the first duty of the majority is to supply everything needed for the support of the Government, but our duty is not to be taught us by a harassing and obstructive Executive. It is an obligation resting upon us by virtue of our oaths.

Mr. Bayard then said the effort to misrepresent the Democratic party by asserting that it intended to cripple the Government would be futile. He would not belong to a party adopting such a course. "But," he asked, "shall it be said that a man accidentally and wrongfully vested with the enormous powers which have accumulated around the executive office, succeeded in placing this great party, with all its patriotic objects and intents, in a position of suspicion and doubt before their fellow-countrymen? It will require two to make that issue. It would be false, dishonest and untruthful to attempt to slander his neighbors. The government shall be supplied with everything needful for a vigorous and just exercise of every constitutional power, but no obstructive Executive, no unfair political opponent, shall pervert the true or raise false issues between us and our country.

STATE NEWS.

Maj. Henry G. Flanner, of Wilmington, has been commissioned by the Governor as colonel and chief of artillery, to rank from March 25th, 1879.

The sale of real estate one day last week was the biggest thing ever seen in Durham. When the sale closed last night $29,924 65 worth of land had been sold. As we go to press the sale is in progress A vacant lot on Main street sold at the rate of $55 per foot. Others lots half a mile from the centre of town sold for $1,400 per acre.

A severe storm passed over the northern portion of Alamance county, on the 26th of last month. Miss Margaret Hughes, of Pleasant Grove township, was passing to the house just in front of her, at the approach of the storm, when a flash descended and killed her instantly. At McCrary's store a tree was stricken near a hors, and produced blindness in the animal, but did not otherwise injure him.

Of the funeral of Davis, one of the Chapel Hill burglars, the *Ledger* says alluding to the sensational paragraph which appeared in the papers,: No such crowd was assembled on the occasion referred to, and no such feeling or excitement shown here at any time. The funeral was private and decorously performed. This community has shown a decent regard for the feelings of the families of the men who were executed, but the opinion was as nearly unanimous among all class as opinion ever becomes, that they were guilty and suffered justly.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries, doing business in the town of Salem, N. C., under the name of Patterson & Co., is this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners.

All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to H. W. Fries, and all debts owing by this said firm, will be paid by the same H. W. Fries.

R. L. PATTERSON,
H. W. FRIES.

May 3d, 1879.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, where he will have attentive salesmen to wait on all who may favor him with their custom. As goods can only be bought at the very lowest rates by paying cash, all persons indebted to the old firm will please come forward and make settlement, so that liberal inducement can be offered in future. I intend to sell as cheap as goods can be laid down here, and on some in stock below the cost. I will prove this to any one on a trial.

H. W. FRIES.

May 3rd, 1879.

D. R. LEAK. T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS TOMBSTONES MANTELS,

&c., &c &c.

Granite Work for Building and Garve yard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINE STYLE. None but employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C., Aug. 1877.—no.30.

Watches $3 to $7. Reliable $2.50. Over 100 latest styles. If a watch is wanted, be happy. Nashville, Tenn.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We have received a lot of fine

LADIES SHOES,

made to our order in BALTIMORE:

Front Lace, Side Lace, and Button Boots,

which we can sell as cheap as the same quality of Shoes can be bought elsewhere.

Call and See.

We continue to make to order all kinds of LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES. Also

Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

of good material, style and workmanship.

PRICES REASONABLE.

☞ We order fancy UPPERS and put the BOTTOMS on for those who desire them.

We Strive to Give Satisfaction.

H. C. REICH & CO.

Salem, N. C., May 1, 1879---6m.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, May 8, 1879.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4. Daily.	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	6 45 p m	.....
" Salisbury	6 01 a m	8 52 p m	.....
" High Point	7 30 a m	10 18 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	10 55 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	7 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 16 a m	.....	11 44 p m
" Durham	10 59 a m	.....	1 11 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	4 20 a m
Leave "	2 30 p m	5 45 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 55 a m	.....

No. 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, May 8, 1879.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 20 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 10 p m	.....	9 00 a m
Arrive Durham	5 33 p m	.....	11 45 a m
" Hillsboro	6 17 p m	.....	1 18 p m
" Greensboro	8 25 p m	.....	5 45 p m
Leave "	8 35 p m	6 57 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 10 p m	7 31 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 34 p m	9 37 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 07 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 1.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 3.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. daily except Sunday for all points in Western North Carolina: at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A Railroad for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 20 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	6 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	6 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	8 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Charlotte via Richmond and Charlotte.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of Wm. Gibbons, all persons are hereby notified to present claims against said estate for payment within one year, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOSEPH M. GIBBONS,
May 20, 1879-4t. Adm'r.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

HORNER'S FERTILIZING SALTS,

With which any farmer can make his own fertilizers,

CHEMICALS

And other materials for making

HOME FERTILIZERS.

Muriate Potash, Kainit, Sulphate Soda, Plaster, Peruvian Guano, Oil Vitriol, Nitrate Soda, Dried Blood, Dissolved South Carolina, Dissolved Raw Bone, &c., &c.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Formulas for home manipulation, estimates as to cost, and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

HORNER'S

Pure Slaughter House

BONE-DUST AND DISSOLVED BONE,

GUARANTEED THE

"Best in America."

HORNER'S AMMONIATED

Raw Bone Superphosphate

AND CONCENTRATED

SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR ALL CROPS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.,
Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Wood St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

No. 3 6mo. Feb. 20.

ORGANS! PIANOS! MUSIC!

W. P. ORMSBY,

WINSTON N. C., OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

$100 **$100**

Challenge! **Challenge!**

MY ATTENTION BEING DRAWN TO THE FLAMING ADVERTISEMENTS at present going through the country, professing to offer great inducements to purchasers of Pianos and Organs, I, wishing to protect our people from deception and fraud, take this means of cautioning all who desire to procure either an Organ or Piano, that the advertisements referred to and the instruments they represent are *a delusion and a snare*.

There are at present located in the South two firms of Organ and Piano dealers, who make it their business to buy up second-hand instruments, and, after retouching them, advertise them as new, at seemingly low prices, the imposition not being discovered until the instrument is paid for.

There are also Organ dealers advertising from New Jersey, claiming to be manufacturers, who, instead of manufacturing the instruments they advertise, purchase them from "Cheap John" makers, whose sole object is to *sell*. If any person wishes to be convinced of the above, I ask them, purely for their own benefit, to communicate with me, in whatever way they please, and I will freely undertake to supply all information needed, and they can then choose for themselves in purchasing.

To show that I make this offer in good faith, I will undertake to forfeit and pay over the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person to whom I fail to prove the above.

I would further state that I have just returned from New York, and have secured the *best possible terms* from several of the Leading Manufacturers of

Genuine Organs and Pianos,

Instruments which have obtained Gold Medals and Diplomas at the Centennial,

AND I AM PREPARED TO SELL

Warranted Organs and Pianos at Lower Prices

than those quoted on the bogus instruments advertised by the unprincipled dealers who realize enormous profits on shoddy work.

BEING **SOLE AGENT** FOR

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

and for the STIEFF, the STECK, and the HAINES PIANOS,

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED ORGANS:—

Needham's "Silver-Tongue"

The MASON & HAMLIN, the STANDARD, and the TABOR.

I can fill the bill for all Purchasers, both in Style and Price.

To all parties desiring to purchase an instrument, of whatever description, I would point out that there is nothing to lose, and much to gain by communicating with me. Respectfully,

W. P. ORMSBY,
WINSTON, N. C.

May 22, 1879. No. 21. 6mo.

Nissen Wagon Manufacturing Co

Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c.

ESTABLISHED BY J. P. NISSEN, 1834.

Post Office SALEM, N. C. WORKS AT Waughtown.

Best is always cheapest in the end.

WE are better prepared for making wagons than ever before, having a much larger and better stock of thoroughly air-seasoned lumber, and the best wagon mechanics to be procured.

We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make

OUR WORK OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT,

AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.

We also keep a large stock of **BUILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES,** at lowest prices.

Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878---no9tf.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF Insurable Property, Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C. J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

ROBERT D. JOHNSTON,

Fashionable Merchant Tailor,

Winston, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths Cassimeres and Suitings.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS A CUTTER

in New York City, and in this State, enables him to guarantee satisfaction in all goods made to order.

☞ **PRICES MODERATE.** ☜

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00. p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

Dewberries are beginning to be offered on our streets.

Infant School Examination to-day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. CLARK's Lecture was a failure, on account of sickness of the Doctor.

Much grass will be cut this week, and we hope *good hay* will be the result.

Carpenters are now at work enlarging Mrs. Douthit's Millinery establishment.

Miss Tomlinson's School, at East Bend, closes on the 16th and 17th instants.

A great deal of new mown hay was lost on South Fork last week.

Mr. Monroe's and Miss Davis' schools picniced at Harrison Reed's, on last Thursday,

The Protestant Methodist Sunday School will picnic on Saturday, 14th inst., at Harrison Reed's.

We are informed that at Yadkin College Commencement there were eight barbecues and five confectionery stands.

On and after the 16th inst, the mail will be carried between this place and Fulton semi-weekly instead of weekly.

A Protracted meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church will commence in the Union Church, in Waughtown, on Friday night.

Considerable frost in the mountains last week.

It's warm enough here, this week, with copious showers.

On Monday, a little child of Sheriff Estes, of Danbury, Stokes county, aged about 20 months, fell into a tub of water, and was drowned.

LEWIS E. BUTNER left for Asheville on Wednesday, to take a position as clerk in E. T. Clemmons' new Hardware Store, in that city.

The cistern in the south corner of the Public Square should by all means be covered before the 4th of July. As it now is it is dangerous.

At a Town Commissioners' meeting held last Friday night, Charles Stockton was re-elected night watchman. His salary has been raised to $500.

BUSINESS.—The enterprising firms of Winston have added considerably to their attractive business sign boards, on the public roads leading into town, recently.

L. M. PATTERSON, son of Col. R. L. Patterson, of this place, took first honors in the school of Latin, at the University at Chapel Hill, at the late Commencement.

Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Winston, has been absent for the past two weeks, attending the session of the General Synod, held in Louisville, Ky.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand A. N. Chaffin, of Cranberry Plains, Carroll Co., Va. He stopped at the Salem Hotel for a few days before returning home.

STRANGE.—On the premises of John Lawrence, near Old Town, is a peach tree which forks about four feet from the ground, one fork bearing cling and the other fork free stone peaches.

A Sunday School was organized at Love's Meeting-house, in this county, on Sunday last. Dr. Dicks and Martin Jones are the Presidents, acting alternately. Nat. L. Wilson is the Seeretary.

C. E. Shore has received the appointment of route agent between Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., to begin on the first of July. Charlie is one of our best young men, and we congratulate him on his appointment.

THE FAIR GROUND.—We learn that some of the stockholders of the Fair Ground Company held a meeting last week, and appointed a committee to sell the land and distribute the proceeds among the stockholders.

The West Winston Sunday School, organized by Rev. Byron Spaugh, some two years since, and now under the superintendence of W. P. Ormsby, gave quite a pleasing entertainment in Tise's Hall, on Monday night of last week.

YOUNG MUSICIAN.—Walter Crouse, aged 11 years, son of the Captain of the Silver Cornets, D. T. Crouse, made his *debut* on a cornet, in the band which headed the funeral procession of Mr. Steiner, on Tuesday last.

On the 14th of June, 1877, Will McGhee caught a terrapin and carved his initials and the above date on its back. A few weeks ago Will found the same terrapin, the initials and date being still visible. We have heard of terrapins carrying much older dates.

The Silver Cornets, of this place, gave general satisfaction at the University Commencement at Chapel Hill, last week. The Raleigh papers speak very highly of the choice selections of music performed by the Cornets We are always glad to see true merit justly appreciated. The Band always pleases.

The heated term seems to be upon us, and the cry goes up, "What shall we do to keep cool?" In answer, we would say go to Smith's Drug Store, Winston, and invest a few dimes in that excellent Birch Beer, or Soda Water. If these delicious beverages don't cool you off, you had better strike out for the North or South Pole.

S. E. Allen, the go-ahead Hardware Man of Winston, has just had completed a new sign,—a large circular saw,—on the north side of his mammoth establishment. It will serve as an admirable beacon to show all persons to the Cheapest Hardware Establishment in Western North Carolina.

THE SALEM BOYS' SCHOOL closed its Spring Session on Thursday evening last. The Moravian church was well filled with the patrons and friends of the institution. The exercises were composed of recitations, dialogues and vocal music. The boys did well every way. Rev. Mr. Wurreschke made a few well chosen closing remarks. The school is carried on with a view of giving a plain, practical education. In this it, so far, promises well.

PROF. MONROE'S Male Academy, of Winston, treated its patrons and invited guests to a very well arranged entertainment in Tise's Hall on Tuesday evening of last week. The declamations were good, and speak well for the worthy professor, who spares no pains to conduct a good school.

FIGHTING.—Several Winston darkies indulged in fighting on Saturday last. One had his jaw broken, and another was badly whipped.

Near Reynold's Factory, two colored men had a set to, resulting in bruises.

Several of the Winston merchants have, at different times, been obliged to eject negroes from their stores for impudence. Altogether, these demonstrations of the "nation's wards" are discreditable to them, and should be looked after by the proper officers.

TAX LISTING.—N. T. Watkins and Thos. Pfohl were at the Salem Hotel on Thursday for the purpose of listing Taxes. Comparatively few persons were aware of the fact.

Taxes can be listed at Mr. Watkin's store until the 20th inst.

Every person required to list property must make out and deliver to the township assessor a statement, verified by oath, of all the real and personal property, moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, annuities, or otherwise, in his or her possession, or under his or her control on the 1st day of June, either as owner or holder thereof, or as parent, husband, guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, partner, agent, factor, or otherwise.

BAD.—On last Friday evening, Budd Shouse, living in Winston, while drunk and abusive to his mother, was remonstrated with by Alex. Nading, when he Shouse, seized a heavy stick and dealt Nading a severe blow on the head. Shouse was promptly arrested and carried before the Mayor, who fined him $2.50 and costs. He was afterward taken before Esquire Johnson, who bound him over in a bond of $200 to keep the peace, and $100 to appear at the next term of the Inferior Court. Failing to give the above bonds he was committed to jail.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A meeting of the pastors of the different denominations and the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools of Salem and Winston was held in the Baptist church, Winston, on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., to take preliminary steps towards the organization of a County Sunday School Convention. Rev. W. W. Albea, of the Methodist Church, was called to the chair, and Maj. T. J. Brown, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, was appointed Secretary. Mr. J. T. Lineback, of the Moravian Sunday School, explained the object of the meeting. Resolutions were adopted by which an appeal is made to all the Sunday schools in the County, asking their co-operation in the work, and also requesting them to send delegates to the next meeting, which will be held on the Friday before the 4th Sunday in July. Let the good work go bravely on. See proceedings in full elsewhere.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The proceedings of the meeting held in the Public Square to take steps for the celebration of the 4th of July, was mislaid. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements:

From Salem—Col. R. L. Patterson, Jacob Blickenderfer, J. L. Fulkerson, Dr. J. W. Hunter, Capt. J. W. Goslen, J. I. Nissen, E. A. Ebert.

From Winston—Col. A. B. Gorrell, Capt. S. E. Allen, S. H. Smith, J. A. Robinson, W. P. Ormsby, Maj. T. J. Brown.

Various committees were appointed and a number of arrangements made for a programme superior to any yet offered.

Col. A. B. Gorrell was elected Chief Marshall, and Capt. S. E. Allen, President of the Day.

Robah Kerner, of Kernersville, was selected to read the Declaration of Independence; Eugene E. Gray, of Winston, to deliver the address in the evening, and H. E. Fries to read the Mecklenburg Declaration. The orator of the day has not been announced. We are informed by a member of the Committee of Arrangements that the plans are on a grand scale. They intend to bring out new features, so as to make the display finer than ever. We hope our citizens will contribute liberally to this common cause, when called upon by the Committee.

It is reported that excursion trains will run from different parts of the State, and a large number of people from a distance are expected to join in the celebration, it also being the day set apart for a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers.

TRINITY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Normal School at Trinity College will commence on Tuesday, June 24, and continue four weeks. All arrangements have been made, and the school in all particulars will be equal to the best in this country. To teachers who stand an approved examination upon the studies prescribed by the State Board of Education, certificates will be given, good in any part of the State, without further examination. There will be lectures on various subjects, and every means will be used to benefit teachers. Kindergarten and object teaching will be taught and illustrated by appropriate material.

Board, including furnished room, $1.50 to $2 per week. Ample room for those who desire to board in a club. No other expense. One fare on the railroads.

B. CRAVEN.

SALEM, N. C., MAY 27, 1879.

Mr. N. B. ORRELL has worked with us over two years as Miller, and we have found him sober, honest and faithful, always anxious and generally able to please customers.

F. & H. FRIES,
per J. W. Fries.

STAFFORD'S MILL, JUNE 2, 1879.

With reference to the above, the undersigned having now charge of the Stafford Mills as miller, respectfully invites customers and friends to give him a trial.

N. B. ORRELL.

NOTICE

is hereby given to persons not to interfere in any way with the gates of the Mill race. The practice of shutting down the gates on Saturday evenings or Sundays, for bathing purposes, is forbidden, and such trespassing will not be tolerated, under the penalties in such cases made and provided.

FOR THE PRESS.

Kernersville Items.

The weather has been favorable during the last two weeks for the growing crops. Some wheat will be harvested this week. Laborers are working well, and the agricultural interests are being pushed. The merchants have a dull time now, but good crops will probably secure a profitable trade in the latter part of the summer and in the fall. Tobacco crops are not as forward as last year, and many have not yet finished setting their plants. Our lands are good for raising fine tobacco. Corn looks well. Cherries are plentiful, with fair crops of peaches and apples in prospect. The dried fruit trade will be of little profit, however, as the Northern and Western markets seem to be overstocked.

We are glad to hear that Greensboro has again passed the law prohibiting the sale of liquor within the city, including two townships, by a majority of 135. Kernersville also stands firm against the retailing of spirituous liquors. Right is might.

Our Commissioners are in for a hog law, to pen up all strolling porkers in town; the filth they make is fully as bad as the waste garbage they destroy.

The new bell has been put in position and called together the Sunday School and the people to worship on Sunday last. Like always there are grumblers; some do not like the tone of the bell.

This is the season of the closing of the Schools and Academies. Kernersville Academy Commencement took place on the 3rd inst. The annual sermon was preached on the first instant by Rev. P. H. Joyner. It was a well arranged and appropriate address. The church was crowded. On Monday night, 2nd inst, the declamations were delivered by the younger girls and boys, resulting very creditably to all concerned. The dialogues were pointed and well given, particularly the one entitled "Six Weeks and Six Months after Marriage." The vocal performance was also good.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

FOR THE PRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have lying before me a copy of the Minutes of the North Carolina State Sunday School Convention, held in the city of Raleigh, November 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1878. Among other things I notice that Greensboro was selected for holding a similar Convention this year, and an Executive Committee consisting of John E. Ray, Chairman, Raleigh; C. G. Yates, Prof. Alderman, R. L. Vernon, Greensboro; Rev. L. C. Vass, Newbern; Duncan White, Guilford; Rev. D. A. Long, Graham; and Jas. T. Lineback, Salem, was appointed to fix the time when the Convention shall meet.

Now as the place of meeting is so near, I would like to see the Sunday Schools of Forsyth fully represented and some preliminary steps should be taken in time; and I suggest that *every* Sunday School in the County elect one delegate to meet in the Court House in Winston, on Saturday before the 2nd Sunday in July (13th), at 2 o'clock, p. m., and that meeting be a County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention.

As near as I can find out there are thirty Sunday Schools in the County, and if there is one delegate from each school it will make quite a respectable turn out.

Now if any one has a better plan to propose I am in for it, only let us try and give Forsyth a showing in the Convention.

C. L. RIGHTS.

Kernersville, N. C., June 5th, 1879.

[The above suggestions relative to the Sunday School Convention, have been anticipated by a meeting noticed elsewhere.—ED. PRESS.]

For the PRESS.

Forsyth County Sunday School Convention.

On last Sunday, June 8th, a meeting composed of Ministers and Superintendents of the Sunday Schools in Salem and Winston, was held in the Baptist church in Winston, for the purpose of taking measures looking to the formation of a County Sunday School Convention. All the Sunday Schools of Winston and Salem were represented, and the meeting was organized by electing Rev. W. W. Albea, President, and Maj. T. J. Brown, Secretary. After the object of calling the meeting had been stated, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, a Resolution was passed at the State Sunday School Convention held at Raleigh, November, 1878, whereby an address was to be prepared, calling upon the Sunday School Workers in the State to organize Township and County Conventions, and

WHEREAS, the next State Sunday School Convention is to be held at Greensboro, a point within easy reach of delegates from this County, therefore,

Resolved, I. That the Sunday School workers in Forsyth County be earnestly requested to unite in organizing a County Sunday School Convention.

II. That all Sunday Schools in Forsyth County be requested to elect one delegate for every 25 scholars; but that every School having less than 25 scholars, shall nevertheless be entitled to one delegate.

III. That the Convention be called to meet on Friday before the fourth Sunday in July, at the Baptist church, Winston, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

IV. That Gospel Hymns No 1 be used at the Convention.

V. That a Committee, consisting of J. T. Lineback, Major T. J. Brown, Col. J. H. White, J. C. Buxton, Robt. T. Gray and J. H. Hollister, is hereby appointed to make all necessary arrangements for holding the Convention, and especially to prepare a Constitution for adoption, and to arrange a programme of the exercises.

VI. That besides the delegates, all persons interested in the Sunday School cause, ladies included, shall be received as advisory members.

J. L. L.

FOR THE PRESS.

Destructive Hail Storm.

ROARING GAP, WILKES CO., N. C.

On Wednesday, May the 28th, the Eastern part of Wilkes County, N. C., was visited by the most destructive wind and hail storm, with a general display of electricity, that can be remembered by the oldest citizen. But we are glad to learn that there are but few persons in our neighborhood that were made victims to the ravages of the storm. Among the unfortunate, the worst injured are two leading farmers, Messrs. J. H. Gentry and William Woodruff.

Mr. Gentry's wheat crop is so badly injured that he considers it worthless, but hopes that his corn is not so seriously damaged as it looks to be. Mr. Woodruff's corn cribs were blown down, leaving the contents bare to the merciless storm; also his spring-house was overturned and other out-buildings, while his fields are strewn with timber from the forest.

Mr. Woodruff was at work with several hands in his corn field, and very narrowly escaped being swept away by a water spout, which fell in his field, greatly damaging the land. Others, more furtunate, living on the waters of Big Elkin, were only injured by the uncommon freshet, caused by falling of the water spout, and the excessive fall of rain.

The fruit crop in this vicinity is badly damaged by the hail.

We hope to be visited no more by such a storm. J. R. D.

FOR THE PRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking it would not be uninteresting to some of your readers to tell you of an event we write: Yesterday afternoon we were lying prostrated by that plague, rheumatism, and thought it would be impossible to rise, when the deep solemn sounds of a distant bell were heard. Notwithstanding our previous inability, we did rise, with the words "what is the matter? Whose dead? Where is the fire?" When a friend seeing the excitement remarked, "why don't you know the Moravian bell has come and is now on its way from the depot to the church!" In a few minutes the bell was seen coming, borne on a one-horse wagon, escorted by men and boys, all looking very important, which gave the noisy-tongued metal a very majestic appearance. It now has a temporary resting place under the branches of a cherry tree in our beautiful church yard, which has quite recently been fronted with a neat paling fence, painted white of course, for what other color could contrast so beautifully with the grand old green-foliaged oaks nodding assent this Sabbath morning to every toll of that church bell, seeming to say, "yes, yes, that's just what we've wanted so long." Some one possibly may say, "what a fuss about a bell." My friends, if you have felt the inconveniences occasioned by the need of one, you will rejoice with us. Many of our Salem friends will, we know.

And now we will come to another point. Only a few weeks ago many of them nobly responded to the requests of the ladies asking aid. Some of the first gentlemen of Salem courteously and kindly tendered their assistance, not only financially, but by advice and encouragement;—Many ladies who honorably make a livelihood by their needles; some dear widowed friends whose sainted husbands have long since passed away; they were our friends and would now rejoice with us if here. The question has been asked, "*Why is Salem so prosperous?*" Our answer is, because they are generous and liberal; for God loves and prospers a cheerful giver. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "To him that giveth shall be restored ten-fold."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters and thou shalt find it after many days." None of us know how many wanderers may be brought to God's house by the sound of the long needed bell and perchance hear a word in season.

We would like to give a description of the bell, its dimensions, tone, &c., but never being a *belle* we feel that it would be going out of our line to do so.

One word more, and we are done. May God bless, abundantly bless, our elder sister town. E. B. R.

Kernersville, N. C., June 8, 1879.

FOR THE PRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Week before last I was present at Oak Ridge Commencement, and among other things listened to an address from Judge Dick. It was replete with excellent Christian advice to the young people, urging them to make God's Book, the Holy Bible, the man of their council to build upon as the foundation for future usefulness in this life and happiness in the life to come.

Last week Kernersville Academy Commencement came off, and notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable there was a good attendance, and I expect your correspondent "Phi" will give you all the particulars done up "brown" so I will say no more about it.

Miss Loretta Bodenhammer, oldest daughter of Elder Levi Bodenhammer, has been lying apparently at the point of death for three months, but at present there are some hopes of her recovery. Mr. Bodenhammer has not been able to attend to his appointments for some time, on her account. He has taken the rights for some inventions, patented by your townsman, Mr. Gus Rich, a patent Churn and Egg-beater. The churn is no doubt all right, and the ladies will find the egg-beater like the fellow's "snuffers," who pinched the wick off with his fingers, and opened the snuffers and put it in, and said, "*Well, this trick is amazin' handy;*" and if any body can sell, Levi will, especially among the sisters down East where he is the most popular man out.

The other day I spent several hours in Greensboro, and I felt like a stranger in a strange land. In 1837 I knew every man, woman and child living there, and the other day I did not recognize a single person. The old houses, and signs too, were all gone, and strangers had taken their place.

The merchants there in 1837, were J. & R. Sloan, Peter Adams, Jacob Hubbard, Jesse & Harper Lindsay, Rankin & McLean, McAdoo & Scott, Dr. Mebane, Townsend & Caruthers and J. McIver.

Tailors.—J. & W. Gilmer, Andrew & Wm. Weatherly, Robert Mitchell, and Samuel Westbrook, and they all worked a considerable force in the way of journeymen and apprentices, among the rest my friend, Walter Johnson, now of Winston; and I have no idea that he *then* ever expected to be a Squire. And the other day I saw but one single solitary tailor sign, and looking in at the door there was but one man there, and he looked lonesome.

Hotels.—George Albright, W. W. Woodburn, Christopher Moring, and Stage House by Dr. Boaz Adams.

Lawyers.—J. M. Morehead, James T. Morehead, John A. Gilmer, (he always inquired the price of "Sour Crout" in Salem,) and Ralph Gorrell.

Doctors.—T. J. M. Lindsay, (he was Post Master too,) David Caldwell, Alfred Caldwell, Boaz Adams and Dr. Donell.

Churches. — Two Presbyterian and Methodist. Now I counted five.

Preachers.—Presbyterians, Prof. Wilson, John B. Gretter and Father Paisely. The Methodist ministers name was Milds, and a mild man he was.

Here too, in 1837, I saw the first Masonic procession, on St. John's day, and as I had always been told that the Masons had dealings with the gentleman in black, I was surprised to see old Mr. Moring, a good Presbyterian, in the procession, carrying an open Bible.

While I was living in Greensboro, your townsman, Henry Minung, came down to work a year with Cummings & Rose, and perfect himself in his trade as carriage-maker. And, Oh my! what a home-sick boy he was; and I'll bet if you ask him, he will tell you now, that that year was longer than any five years that he ever spent before or since.

But the other day all was changed; the old faces were gone, the old landmarks removed, and Greensboro from the thriving village of near 50 years ago, now claims to be a city. Many of its late residences are truly grand, and I am told owing to the taste of my old friend, Lydon Swaim, formerly of the *Patriot*, but now Designer and Architect. May he long continue to flourish.

Yesterday a number of children were playing in Mr. Cicero Stockton's barn, when James Kerner, who like his big brother, is fond of gymnastic feats, climbed up inside nearly to the roof, when he slipped and fell, splitting his nose open and otherwise bruising his face. His bloody appearance created a panic among the other children, and a great cry was heard in which some of the older ones on coming to the scene, joined. He was carried home and attended to by his father. Jimmie is badly hurt, but this morning he was doing quite well, all things considered.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., June 9, 1879.

DIED.

In this place, of consumption, on the 8th inst., PETER H. WAGGONER, in the 40th year of his age.

In this place, on the 9th inst., CHARLES ABRAHAM STEINER, aged 81 years, 11 months and 20 days.

He was one of our oldest citizens, and highly respected by a large circle of friends. Of late years he was quite feeble, suffering from paralysis. His remains were interred in the Moravian "God's Acre," on Thursday evening.

In this county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. LOUISA HINE, wife of E. E. Hine, aged about 45 years. Mrs. Hine was a most excellent wife and mother, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

On the 29th ult., in Winston, Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTER BROWN, mother of Maj. T. J. Brown, in the 69th year of her age. She was educated in Salem Female Academy. Originally from Caswell county, she lived for many years in Davie county, spending the last years of her life near the scenes of her school days. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and much loved and respected by a large circle of relatives and friends.

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY,

In the Superior Court.

A. Speas, Adm'r of John Brown, deceased,
vs.
Jacob Brown and others.

This case coming on to be heard upon the complaint and affidavit, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Brown, John Brown, Ephraim Brown, Stephen Brown, Christina Brown, Thomas Brown, Boon Brown, Bynum Brown and Elizabeth Ray, are non-residents of this State, and necessary defendants in the above action: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County, within 20 days after the service of this summons on them, and answer to the complaint of the plaintiff, filed in this office, demanding judgment for the application of the funds arising from the sale of the lands of John Brown, deceased, to the payment of the debts of said deceased, and for the settlement of plaintiff's administration on the estate of said deceased, or the case will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this June 4th, 1879.

ISAAC N. VESTAL, S. C. C.

22-6t-June12

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12—1 year.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES!

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES

AND

HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures

always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING

promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

SPRING AND SUMMER 1879. 1879.

LADIES

Please Read This

THEN CALL,

and be convinced that at the well known Millinery establishment of

Mrs. DOUTHIT,

can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

Ladies Furnishing Goods,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

LINEN and CHINTZ SUITS, LADIES CASHMERE COATS & ULSTERS, KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS, BONNETS & HATS for Ladies & Children, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, Fine TOILET SOAPS, PARASOLS, FANS, LACES, EDGING, RUFFLING, SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.

All the above will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Don't forget to take a peep when you call at the

DIME AND HALF-DIME TABLE,

where there are numerous articles, useful to every one at such astonishing low prices.

JEWELRY, Plain & set, in GREAT VARIETY.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Spring and Summer of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Ellender Allen, on the 10th of May, 1879. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Ellender Allen, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me on or before the 15th day of May, 1880, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r. of Forsyth County.
May 15th, 1879.—No 20. 6w.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Squire, Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.

— A FINE bay horse, gentle, and will work anywhere, for sale. Enquire at the PRESS Office. †

GEO. W. HINSHAW, W. M. HINSHAW

HINSHAW BROS.,

(SHALLOWFORD STREET Opposite Piedmont Warehouse.)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRASS SEEDS, GUAN

FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WE are grateful to our friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have had for the past two years while doing business for Allison & Addison, of Richmond, Va., and in soliciting a continuance of the same we desire to call your attention to a few facts:

1st. For thirteen years we have been engaged in the Mercantile business and think we understand it pretty thoroughly and know the wants of our people.
2nd. We have sufficient capital to enable us to buy our Goods exclusively for Cash, thereby saving the discounts.
3rd. We buy in large quantities and at the lowest prices.
4th. We have the best arranged and most convenient Storehouse and Warehouse in Western North Carolina.
5th. We pay no rents or unnecessary expenses.
6th. We employ none but first-class salesmen.
7th. We appreciate the hardness of the times and want only a fair living profit on our goods.
8th. We never have and never will, knowingly, misrepresent any article to effect a sale.
9th. We base all our transactions on cash values in exchanging Merchandise for Produce of every description.
10th. We are willing always to meet fair, honest and open competition, but will not resort to trickery to make sales.
11th. We carry as large and fine an assortment of goods as can be found in this part of the State.
12th. We receive New Goods nearly every day.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BLACK ALPACAS A SPECIALTY,

UNBLEACHED AND BLEACHED DOMESTICS, CAMBRICS, DRILLINGS, PLAIDS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, TICKINGS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, MERINO VESTS AND PANTS FOR LADIES AND GENTS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, JEANS, COTTONADES, A FULL LINE OF FRIES' JEANS, SHEETING AND YARNS, LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS, HATS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, SHOES AND BOOTS, HARDWARE, NAILS, AXES, SAWS, HAMMERS, KETTLES, POTS, OVENS AND LIDS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, CUTLERY, LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, GLASS, PUTTY, ROPE, BUCKETS, TUBS, DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, OILS, VARNISHES, SYRUPS, SALT, MEAT, LARD, COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, CANDLES, CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, CANDIES, FLOUR, MEAL, CHOP, CORN AND SOLE LEATHER. WE SELL SPENCER HANES' UPPER LEATHER, NONE BETTER FOR WEAR.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND WHEAT,

is the cheapest Fertilizer, according to grade, on the market, and has given almost universal satisfaction. Standard guaranteed. We refer to 300 farmers in this and adjoining counties, who have been and are using it. We also keep fresh ground PLASTER and No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE FIRST CLASS.

We keep a full line of SHOES FOR LADIES AND MISSES, made at Winchester, Va., every pair of which we warrant. We also have a very large stock of other Shoes and Boots.

Dried Fruits and all Country Produce taken in exchange for Merchandise.

We invite all to come and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing.

W. T. BOHANON, of Davie County,
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth County,
W. P. BENTON, of Stokes County,
} Salesmen.

RESPECTFULLY,

April 10, 1879. HINSHAW BROTHERS.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

REMOVED TO THE SELO BUILDING.

ADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

tf. J. BLICKENDERFER.

GRAND SPRING TOUR, 1879.

ALLEN'S

Great Exhibition

WONDERS UPON WONDERS

BARNUM ECLIPSED!

THE PROPRIETOR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened his great exhibition for the Spring of 1879, in which

A Man Entering a Den of Ferocious Wild Beasts

will not be seen; but in place thereof, one of the finest stocks of Hardware, ever brought to this market, *can* be seen.

A Monster Sea Lion,

WEIGHING 5,000 POUNDS,

cannot be found about the establishment, but you will find such useful articles as Cooking Stoves & Utensils, Heating Stoves, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Plow Fixtures, &c., in great profusion.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIANT,

TWENTY FEET HIGH,

was never heard of by the proprietor, who now has in store, the largest and cheapest assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, Screws, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Castings, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., to be found in this section of the State.

The Great War Elephant,

BOLIVER

died several years ago, and consequently is not in this exhibition, where can be found Door Locks, Knobs, Latches, Window Glass, Putty, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Buggy and Wagon Material, Tinware, Bolts, the celebrated New York Enamel Paint, and everything else kept in a first-class Hardware House, at very low prices.

Doors open from sunrise until sunset.

Admission, to all parts of the Exhibition, free.

S. E. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Winston, N. C., March, 1879.

JEWELRY STORE,

WINSTON, N. C.

REMOVED TO GRAY'S NEW BUILDING

Opposite Merchants' Hotel.

I have just received a nice assortment of Clocks and Silver Plated Ware.

I also have a large stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, WALKING CANES, &c., &c.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

REPAIRING of every description in my line done promptly, and warranted.

WM. T. VOGLER.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.-3-6m.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

The withdrawal of J. H. SAILOR from the firm of CRAFT & SAILOR has caused the firm to offer their VERY LARGE

NURSERY STOCK

at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All persons in want of Fruit Trees, Plants, &c., should write at once for

SPECIAL PRICES.

The finest and largest stock ever offered. Notes and accounts must be settled at once.

CRAFT & SAILOR.

THE NURSERY BUSINESS will henceforth be carried on, in all its branches, at the GROUNDS now occupied with stock, by the undersigned, who has become sole Proprietor of THE CEDAR COVE NURSERY.

N. W. CRAFT,
RED PLAINS,
Yadkin Co., N. C.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy Cure of seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. J. AQUES & Co., 139 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of Government

OFFICE 71, E. STREET.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

☞ Post-Office Address, LOCK BOX Washington City, D. C.

Under The Cloud.

Oh beauteous things on earth!
I cannot feel your worth
To-day.

Oh kind and constant friend!
Our spirits cannot blend
To-day.

Oh Lord of truth and grace!
I cannot see Thy face
To-day.

A shadow on my heart
Keeps me from all apart
To-day.

Yet something in me knows
How fair creation glows
To-day.

And something makes me sure
That love is not less pure
To-day;

And that th' Eternal Good
Minds nothing of my mood
To-day;

For fed from hidden bowl,
A lamp burns in my soul
All days!

FOR THE FARMER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Fall Colts.

Many a small farmer has but a single team, and not unfrequently (as they should be) both animals are mares. And as the principal part of the heavy work on all farms in spring plowing, colts coming at that season of the year are so much in the way of the mares while at work as often to deter farmers from raising them. To all such, and indeed to farmers generally who have much work for their mares to do in the spring, we unhesitatingly recommend the raising of fall colts—and if it can be so arranged that the colt comes a little earlier than the disappearance of grass in the fall, so much the better for both mare and colt. Among the many advantages of raising fall colts the most important one is that while it interferes but little, if any, with a fair and reasonable use of the mares in spring, it gives the colt a much better chance, every way, than those coming earlier. The fall is a season of the year when the mare is generally stabled and given a daily allowance of grain, a little of which the colt is bound to get occasionally, which adds much to its development as well as value for all farm purposes. But with colts coming in spring the usual practice is to turn them out with the mares to pasture, where they have to take chances of a dry summer and run the gauntlet of the swarms of flies—so abundant at that season of the year—and thus much of their time which should have been occupied in gathering sustenance for their better development is taken up with fighting the flies. The fall colt escapes all this, and we see no reason why a team of mares, with proper handling, could not just as well do the work of a small farm and raise a pair of fall colts as not. And as for what little grain food they deprive their mothers when fed, it would never be missed, while it would add more to their development and future ability for all farm purposes than anything it would detract from the mares, and the expense of raising them be but little more than raising that many calves. In these times of financial depression the farmer is obliged to make every edge cut, and he can find no more profitable investment than in raising good horses.

Borers in Apple Trees.

A horticulturist says: A few days ago I went over an orchard that had fallen into my hands, and in one day's work think many valuable trees have been saved. As many as five full-grown borers were cut out of one tree five inches in diameter. In some instances these were found running up the trunk six inches, and not over an inch apart parallel. It takes very close searching sometimes to find them. Sometimes a thin wire can be used with good effect when the knife and chisel can hardly reach them. In quite a number of instances I found that the spotted woodpecker had done the work for me. They seem to know just where to find them when above ground, and rarely fail in bringing them out. They need not peck a large place at all times, as their hard-pointed, barb-tongue can be inserted and haul them out. It should be a rule among all to let these useful birds live undisturbed. When a tree is completely girdled by the borer or mice it can often be saved by taking twigs of last year's growth, cutting wedge shape at both ends, and inserting in the bark below and above the injury, thus conveying the sap through them. Thus have we saved many a valuable tree that would otherwise not have survived the summer. After cutting out the borers fill up with earth over the wounds and they will fill up if not too severe.

Trees to be Transplanted.

When most people buy trees, or engage them, they are very particular about the tops. They want big tops. They never say anything about the roots. The rule should be reversed, and the roots should be the subject of anxiety. Half of the trees which are transplanted every year, are murdered outright. Their roots are so mutilated and broken off that their lives are destroyed, no matter how well they may be set out. If all such trees only have large and thrifty tops, the guileless buyer thinks he has the worth of his money, and forthwith digs a hole and sticks his stub in. The trees all tops and no roots, contain sap enough to leaf out, and then they begin to dry up, and before mid-summer they are dead. Every tree received by the purchaser, without good roots, should be sent back to the shipper. How many times has it been urged upon those who purchase trees to cut away the tops, so that they will conform in bulk and size to the roots. Many trees might be saved if the tops were thoroughly cut away, even if the roots were feeble. The tops should not extend from the body an average distance any greater than the length of the roots, and the limbs should be thinned out, so as to reduce the amount of foliage down to the strength of the roots relatively, so that one can support the other, as this is the way trees grow.

Household Notes.

One of the best things for poultry is charcoal. Wood charcoal will not do. Burn ripe corn until charred, then feed it, and you will find the pale combs will become red, and that busy songs will be heard, and the average yield of eggs will be greatly increased.

Milk and Rice Gruel.—Take two heaping tablespoonfuls of ground rice; make a paste with cold milk; add one quart of boiling milk and boil ten minutes, stirring constantly; season with salt, sugar and nutmeg; serve warm with cream. This is excellent food for invalids.

Stewed Lobster.—Take the meat from a boiled lobster, cut it up small and put it in a stew-pan with just enough water to keep it from burning and to make the gravy; let it simmer five minutes, add teaspoonful good butter, salt and pepper to taste, heat to boiling and serve hot.

To Make Stock for Soup.—Take five or six pounds of the top part of the leg of beef, tie it with twine, put it into cold water, and let it heat very gradually, and stew for one hour, taking off the scum; brown an onion, cut up some carrots and turnips, a little celery, a bunch of herbs, a leek, let all stew (not boil) together from four to five hours. Pour the soup into a tureen, with vegetables left in. The meat can be served as bouilli in a dish with sauce piquante. A few cloves stuck into the onion will improve the soup.

Spanish Cream.—Take half a box, or a little more, of gelatine; let it stand in a pint of milk one hour; then put a quart of milk to boil; beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth and leave them in a deep bowl; beat the six yelks very light, with sugar to taste; when the milk has boiled stir in the yelks and sugar, milk and gelatine; after it comes to a boil the second time, take it off and pour immediately over the stiff whites in the bowl; flavor with vanilla; wet your mold with cold water; pour in and set away to congeal. To be eaten with or without cream.

The Crop Prospect.

A metropolitan paper, which has taken great pains to collect accurate crop returns from every State in the Union, gives an exhaustive report, from which we summarize:

In what are ordinarily called the Middle States, including New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and embracing the territory between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, and between New England and Virginia, the crops are of a very varied nature. With the exception of dairy products and fruit, they are principally important as related to the consumption of the vast population occupying this region, and for the most part engaged in other pursuits. Of the cereals it may be inferred that wheat will be more largely raised than last year; corn somewhat more, and the other crops nearly the same. The fruit crops, and especially that of peaches, promises well, with some exceptions, and may be set down as everywhere at least up to the average, and in some sections decidedly larger.

In the Southern States the prospects are not so strikingly improved as in some other sections, but the reports are encouraging. Cotton is reported as up to the average in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, and as promising an increase in Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. In Mississippi alone a loss is to be anticipated. The recent rise in the price of cotton came early enough to stimulate planting, and though there has been some difficulty on account of the weather, and some replanting has been required, there is much ground for anticipating a large crop. Should prices be sustained, the current year will be a prosperous one for the cotton-planters. At the same time, it may be remarked that an increase of corn is indicated in all the Southern States except Arkansas and Missouri, where there is a falling off, and in South Carolina and Georgia, where, however, an average crop is expected. In tobacco, there is a perceptible, but not large, increase indicated in the South, and a larger one in the North. Rice promises poorly in Louisiana and well in South Carolina and Georgia. In wool and stock—the staple products of Texas—there will be a decided increase.

In the New England States, while the miscellaneous cereal products and fruits promise well, the grass crop, with its attendant products of the dairy, has decidedly increased. It appears that New England will contribute at least ten per cent. more of hay and butter, cheese and stock than last year.

In the West and Northwest reports as to both corn and wheat are flattering. As to wheat, no probable falling off is reported in any State except Kansas. Illinois promises an average crop. Ohio shows an increase to possibly 30,000,000 bushels, and Michigan 31,000,000 larger than the last two years. Minnesota shows 30,000,000 bushels increase. Nebraska shows an increase of twenty per cent., and probably a total of 18,000,000. Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin, will have as large a crop as last year, and may have a considerable increase as to corn. All the States of the West promise an increase, with the exception of Indiana, where it has been abandoned to some extent for wheat.

Equally Applicable Now.

A good many years ago Tom Corwin, of blessed memory, when secretary of the treasury, gave some advice to a young man who came to him with an application for office that deserves to be written in letters of gold and hung up in the conspicuous places about Washington. 'My dear boy,' said he, 'go to the Northwest, buy one hundred and sixty acres of government land, or, if you have not got the money to purchase, squat on it, get you an axe and a mattock, put up a log cabin for your habitation and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear and live like a freeman, your own master, with no one to give you orders and without dependence upon anybody. Do that, and you will be honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day and turn you out to-morrow; and there's another man over at the White House who can turn me out, and the people by-and-by can turn him out, and so we go. But if you own an acre of land it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle; you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you.'

Death Painless.

The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain, attends the final act. To the subject of it death is no more painful than birth. Painlessly we come; whence we know not. Painlessly we go; whither we know not. Nature kindly provides an anesthetic for the body when the spirit leaves it. Previous to that moment and in preparation for it, respiration becomes feeble, generally slow and short, often accomplished by long inspiration and short, sudden expirations, so that the blood is steadily less and less oxygenated. At the same time the heart acts with corresponding debility, producing a slow, feeble and often irregular pulse. As this process goes on, the blood is not only driven to the head with diminished force and in less quantity, but what flows there is loaded more and more with carbonic acid gas, a powerful anesthetic, the same as that derived from charcoal. Subject to its influence the nerve centers lose consciousness and sensibility, apparent sleep creeps over the system; then comes stupor, and then the end.

What $500 a Year Will Do.

A lady, greatly interested in the controversy going the rounds of the press on the possibility of young people marrying and living comfortably on $600 a year, gives her experience of subsisting on $500 a year, as follows:

I premise that I agree on the affirmative side of the question. A young man can marry, support himself and wife and lay by money on a salary of $600 a year; that is, he can do so if he live in a village or small town where provisions are cheap and temptations to spend money few. I have never kept house in a large city, and must speak less positively of what could be done under such conditions. Except in the item of house rent my opinion is, however, that there would be very little difference in the sum total of expenses, what is added in one place being probably decreased in another.

But to the facts and figures. Our family consists of a mother and two daughters, and we earn our living principally by the needle. Our united income seldom exceeds $500 a year; very frequently falls below that sum. Of this amount one-half is expended on the following arbitrary claims, which vary very little in amount from year to year:

We own the house we live in, but pay yearly taxes amounting to about!	$ 50 00
Fuel, inclusive	50 00
Personal allowance, $50 a year to each of us	150 00
Total	$250 00

This leaves a balance of $250 to meet all other expenses. My weekly allowance for the house is $4, and I assure you we live very comfortably on that, and entertain our friends quite as frequently as most folks do.

What we actually buy each week of course varies greatly with the season and with the circumstances; in winter we buy in larger quantities than we do in summer, and we often see proper to indulge in fruits and other luxuries, which cost more than our ordinary 'bread, meat and potatoes' diet; in such cases these little extravagancies must be atoned for by closer economy in other places. I do not pretend that we can live luxuriously on $500 a year. The absolute necessities of life cost us, one week with another, about in the following proportion:

Bread, per week	$ 35
Milk, per week	35
Butter, per week (20 cents per pound)	40
Meat, per week	1 00
Sugar, per week	25
Tea and coffee, per week	25
Vegetables and fruit	50
Coal oil, soap, etc	90
Total	$4 00

The figures look small, but that they are sufficiently large to do what I claim for them, I know to be the fact, by the incontrovertible proof of my household accounts for ten successive years. Fifteen dollars a month is what my actual kitchen expenses usually amount to, and I generally find that I can allow myself $40 or $50 a year for necessary repairs and fixtures in and about the house.

The Railroads an Issue of the Future.

The Boston *Transcript*, commenting on the recent extensive railroad combinations, says: So long as public avenues are private property, and the public interests involved demand one thing and the private interests involved another, the contest must necessarily continue. The question grows with the country's growth and spreads with the development of business and capital. There are those who foresee its entrance into national politics and its assumption of a commanding over-ruling importance there owing to the future supremacy of the West in national politics. A year ago last summer it was the occasion of the most formidable demonstration of mob power, short of actual revolution, that has been seen in a civilized country in modern times. This year it has reduced California to a position where anarchy impends and is probable next fall.

The United States supreme court has undoubtedly not been unmindful of large considerations of public policy in its recent decisions, reversing its previous opinions and requiring the Pacific railroads to enter into the new arrangement toward reimbursing the loans advanced by the government, known as the Thurman act. In the State of New York, Vanderbilt is threatening one of the great inland towns (Rochester) with leaving it high and dry off the route of his railroad unless it accedes to his terms in a dispute over the cost of sinking the tracks through the city, and thus bringing home to the public afresh how precarious is public control over roads that are essentially as much public highways as rivers, and so reckoned in the building and growing of the cities upon them. In the East, the great cities of the seaboard are becoming very restive under the operation of railroad contracts that are surely making them way stations, and upsetting all conditions of local business. In short, the railroads form an issue for the future, compared with which our present politics are all fudge.

Minnesota's Rapid Development.

At no former period in the history of Minnesota has there been so large an influx of emigrants to its borders as during the last ten months. They are pouring into the State by all lines of railway and by Lake Superior. Reports of the wonderful productiveness of the upper wheat district, opened up in the last two years, are attracting the best class of agriculturists from the East and from other Western States. Very many of the new settlers are farmers of other States, with more means than is usually at the command of the foreign emigrants, and with an experience that enables them to proceed at once to the opening of their farms. The facts are best shown by a few selections from a mass of statistics in the three counties of Morris, Todd and Ottertail. The population increased from 1871 to 1879, from 4,679 to 23,500. The value of farm property increased from $164 593 to $1,974,080. In the counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, Becker and Clay, opened for settlement in 1871, the population increased from 524 to 12,450 and the value of farm property from $8,606 to $1,033,970.

Who are the Gentry?

The other evening, at a little dinner party up town, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed, with commendable freedom, his opinion of America and its people. 'I do not altogether like the country;' said the young gentleman, 'for one reason—because you have no gentry here.' 'What do you mean by gentry?' asked another of the company. 'Well, you know,' replied the Englishman, 'well—oh, gentry are those who never do any work themselves, and whose fathers before them never did any.' 'Ah!' exclaimed his interlocutor, 'then we have plenty of gentry in America, but we don't call them gentry; we call them tramps.' A laugh went round the table, and the young Englishman turned his conversation into another channel.

Yes, He Could.

'New bonnet, new bonnet—twelve dollars for a new bonnet!' exclaimed Mr. Slick the other evening as his wife suggested a change from the winter styles.

'Yes, only twelve dollars,' she humbly replied.

'Twelve dollars for a bonnet is a confounded outrage and I know it!' he went on. 'Why, I can buy two silk hats for that money and have some strawberry change left! It's a dead swindle to ask $12 for a bonnet.'

'Well, I can't do any better, Mr. Slick. That's the price, and I must pay or go without.'

'You don't know how to buy—that's what ails you?' he growled. 'I'll bet money I can buy a $12 bonnet for $8. It's all in knowing how to handle the salesmen.'

'I wish you'd try it,' she suggested.

'I will—by George! I will! I'll bring you up a new bonnet in the morning, and I'll get it ten dollars cheaper than you dare to.

Mr. Slick was as good as his word. He went into a millinery store next forenoon with his eye-teeth all sharpened, and with the idea in his mind that every bonnet in the store was priced exactly twelve dollars. He looked around a little, selected a bonnet that pleased him, and pointing his cane at it and calling up his deepest voice, he inquired:

'Are you asking twelve dollars for that bonnet?'

The woman flushed, looked from the bonnet to the man, and was trying to reply, when he said:

'These are not the times for outrageous prices, and all buyers realize it. I'll give you eight dollars for that bonnet, and not a cent more.'

'That—that, bonnet'—

'Eight dollars, and no more!' he interrupted; and she put the article in a box and took his money.

'What'd I tell my wife, eh?' he whispered, as he went out, 'I tell you it takes a man to buy goods, no matter whether its fence-posts or paper cambric!

When he sat down at home and took the cover off the box and held up the bonnet, Mrs. Slick inquired:

'How much did she charge you?'

'Eight dollars madam; while you would have paid twelve!'

'Richard!' she said, as she tried to laugh all over at once, 'I was with the lady next door when she ordered that bonnet for her cook, and the price was to be four dollars!'—

He held up his finger, counted three fives out of his wallet and left them on a chair for her.

Big Bird-Cage.

Mr. Ellis, who resides in Ithaca, N. Y., has, in the southwest corner of the second story, 100 canary birds of every tone and hue. The floor is carpeted with sawdust and furnished with two small leafless trees, a bamboo pole from which hoops suspend, a large dish of water, egg shells and bird seed *ad libitum*. There are many little boxes and cages, all with doors open or covers off. The windows are removed in warm weather and gauze or wire screens substituted. The only door opening into the room has also a wire screen in lieu of glass, insuring ventilation and a proper temperature. In the winter a furnace register furnishes the required degree of warmth. The birds in their quest for lime have pecked patches of plaster from the wall larger than the open hand. Some of the birds are gorgeously beautiful in their contrast of rich colors, and many magnificent singers are of the number. Mr. Ellis said that two years ago his wife had temporarily placed a pair of canary birds in the room; soon there were eight, then sixteen, and so on, until the astonishing sight before us had been reached. 'It is no more difficult to care for the hundred than one bird, in this manner,' added he; 'the birds enjoy themselves and appreciate their freedom, and it is more enjoyable to us to see them thus. Mrs. Ellis can identify nearly every bird of the entire number, tell its age, whether or not a good singer, mated or single.'

Painting Walls.

Of course, says the *American Builder*, everybody knows, or ought to know, that walls and ceilings are finished with plaster. But everybody may not be aware that plaster has the property of absorbing moisture. This, perhaps, will not take place in rooms where a fire is kept steadily; but in rooms left, as is often the case, for weeks without a fire, the walls will take up a considerable quantity of damp. The effect will be injurious to the health of the inmates. There are few persons who have not suffered from a mysterious cold, caught they know not how, though, perhaps, damp in the plaster had something to do with it. The extent to which damp is absorbed in a plastered wall may be discovered by noticing what so often takes place in rooms where the walls are painted and have become chilled by a season of cold weather. As soon as the temperature becomes warmer the atmosphere is condensed on the walls, and at times in such quantities as to run off in streams. Now, had it not been for the paint the greater portion of this moisture would have been absorbed by the plastered walls. And as a consequence the quality of the plaster would have been impaired and the room made unwholesome.

Taming Horses by Electricity.

The General Omnibus Company of Paris has for some time past made use of electricity for subduing vicious horses. By the process adopted intractable animals given to biting, rearing and kicking are rendered inoffensive, and submit peaceably to be groomed and harnessed. To obtain this result a weak current of electricity is passed into the mouth of the horse each time it becomes restive. The will of the animal seems almost annihilated. The current is produced by a small induction machine of the Clarke system, the wires of which communicate with the bit of the bridle. The employment of electricity is said to produce a sort of uneasiness or torpor rather than pain, and is much less barbarous than many taming methods hitherto adopted.

A lady offered a donation of $10,000 to Harvard medical college if ladies were permitted the same privileges as men in the classes. The faculty declined the gift on the plea that it would be unwise for the two sexes to be mingled in some of the classes. They however propose to have separate tuition for ladies.

A New Jersey farmer who visited Philadelphia with a cucumber in each pocket was arrested by the police for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

The Great Britain Iron and Steel institute has conferred the Bessemer gold medal on Peter Cooper of New York, as the 'father of American iron trade.'

There is not an idle bricklayer or carpenter in Pensacola, Fla.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Many complain of their memory, none of their judgment.

In the spring the tadpole's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of legs.

Shop girls recognize a lady by her manners and not by her dress.

Snuff-dipping is a common practice among the New England mill girls.

There is as much real nourishment in one bushel of beans as in five bushels of potatoes.

The best preserved part of a house is the door jam, and the coldest part is the frieze, although the corn-ice is pretty near it.

A man who had been waiting a long time for something to turn up, stepped on a barrel hoop, and it turned up with celerity.

The Stillwater *Lumberman* says 'a merchant may get along without advertising, and a boy may slide down hill, but both feats are wearing.'

'Sorry I have no small change,' said a gentleman to a beggar. 'All right, yer honor,' was the reply, 'I'll give ye credit. Where do ye live?'

It's always the big fellows that get to the front in the crowd. Look at the strawberry box for instance; the little ones are always at the bottom.

Men and women receive in this world much of what they deserve. It is like a looking-glass—this big world. Grin and smile to it and it will smile back; scowl and it frowns.

When Sha(i)k(e)spe(a)r(e) wrote 'What's in a name?' he was probably thinking of the time when his own wouldn't be spelled alike by any two people in the world.

A sailor being on trial for stealing a blue coat, his counsel argued that it was a plain case of hallucination, as his client evidently supposed himself to be on the 'deep blue seize.'

A bird's nest, containing four blue eggs, was found at Bridgeport, Conn., on a car of marble which came from Massachusetts. It was built in a corner of a platform car, and made the journey without injury.

A man and wife in Tipton, Indiana, agreed to separate. Their property was divided, piece by piece, until nothing was left but a baby and a cow. The husband gave the wife her choice, and she took the cow.

At the funeral, a few days since, of General James Simmons, of Charleston, South Carolina, there was borne in the procession a flag under which his father charged, under Washington, at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs.

Do you know Rose Wood?—*Albany Argus.* Certainly, she is a sister to May Hogany.—*New York Graphic.* Neither of them are very Poplar girls we believe.—*Register.* That is, one would not Pine for them—unless they Spruce up.

'Mamma, I don't think the people who make dolls are very pious people, said a little girl to her mother one day. 'Why not, my child?' 'Because you can never make them kneel. I always have to lay my doll down on her stomach to say her prayers.'

Russian princes are peculiar. Not long ago Prince Yussupott, one of the rich men of the country, was fined and then sentenced to three months' imprisonment, on account of the uncleanly condition of his palace, which poisoned the atmosphere of the whole neighborhood.

'My darling,' wrote a husband to his wife, 'I shall not be home till very late this morning. Do not wait up for me. It's for thy dear sake I wrote by the light of the pale effulgent moon as if it were the bright, dazzling sunshine.' She didn't wait; she went and got a detective and hunted him up.

Goldsmith Maid, the famous trotter, was on the go, in the cars, for thirteen years, from one end of the country to the other, traveling over a hundred thousand miles, always taking her regular rest on the cars as if in her box stall. She has netted to her owner over $75,000, after paying all her expenses and giving Budd Doble one-half.

A man at Pawtucket, R. I., who tends a railroad crossing, owns a dog worth having. At the approach of a train the dog will seize the red signal flag in his teeth and, running out, vigorously shake it to warn any passer-by. The dog is said to be as faithful in discharging this duty as a man would be, and seems to know at just what time a train comes along.

At the recent opening of the supreme court at Barnstable, Mass., there appeared thirty females, none of them more than twenty years of age, and yet they were all plaintiffs in divorce cases. The general plea was desertion for three years, which has recently become by law a good cause for divorce, and more than doubles the number of such suits in Massachusetts.

There was a singular incident in one of the Hartford churches recently. Wong Shing, in full Chinese dress—pig-tail, cork shoes and mantilla—officiated as deacon at the communion service in the Asylum Hill Congregational church. He was one of the first Chinese boys who went to New England to get an education. At Monson, Mass., he was converted, and when he returned to China he became connected with a Christian mission.

Through the illness of Lord Feversham of England, the fire insurance policies on his castle, amounting to over $200,000, were allowed to expire, and a few days afterward the ancestral home was destroyed by a conflagration. The insurance company has announced that it intends paying the full amount, being convinced his lordship intended to renew had not sickness intervened. No such instance was ever known on this side the Atlantic.

A mulatto is not a negro, according to a decision recently rendered by Judge Woerner, of St. Louis, and the statute of Missouri forbidding intermarriage of whites and negroes does not apply to mulattoes. He quotes in support of his view a statute in force before the abolition of slavery making a distinction between negroes and mulattoes, and defining a mulatto to be any person other than a negro, any one of whose grandfathers was a negro, and every person of one-fourth or more negro blood.

TO MEET AGAIN.

To meet again! Her heart is stayed
On this strong hope—though farewell said
Has whelmed her happy life in woe—
As flits the bird o'er waves that flow
Where late her happy nest was made.
For him, too, life seems all to fade;
Yet fares he forward undismayed,
Looking to this one end below—
To meet again!

Day follows day; the slow years grow:
What had they said, could they but know
How all apart their lives were laid?
With what a woe had life been weighed,
When each to each they whispered low—
To meet again!

High Prices for Speed.

The following prices which Mr. Bonner is said to have paid for the animals in his possession are on the best authority: For Pocahontas, $35,000 and another horse; for Dexter, $33,000; Edward Everett, $20,000; Startle, $20,000; Edwin Forest, $16,000; Lady Stout, $15,000; Grafton, $15,000; Bruno, $15,000; Auburn horse, $13,000; Wellesley Boy, $12,000; Joe Elliott, $10,000; Maud Macy, $10,000; Mambrino Bertie, $10,000; Dick Jamison, $10,000; Maybird, $9,500; Lantern and Light, $9,000; Music, $8,500; three full sisters to Dexter, $6,500; Lolsey, $6,000; Peerless, $5,500; Lady Palmer, $5,000; Prince Imperial, Flora's Temple's son, $5,000; Flatbush Maid, $4,000; Erie, $4,000; John Taylor, $3,500; Lady Woodruff, $3,000; Centennial, $3,000; Lucy Cuyler, $3,000; Walton, $3,000; the Canada roan mare, $3,000; Keen Jim, $2,800; Major Morton, $2,500; the Carpenter horse, $2,200; the Boston gray team, $2,000; Elsie Verner, $2,000; Ada Duroc, $2,000; Ella Sherwood, $1,600; Hebe, $1,600; Grafton's dam, $1,500; Carl Burr, $1,200; Malice, $1,200; Honest Peter, $1,200; dam of the Morse colt, $1,200; Uncle Sim, $1,000; dam of Clara G., $1,000; Princess, $1,000. Total, $341,700. In addition to these, Mr. Bonner has a large number of fashionably-bred brood mares, and several young mares and geldings of great speed that he purchased at prices ranging below $1,000.

Education in China.

We have been apt to consider China as a heathen country, and such it is from our Christian standpoint, but it is far from an ignorant land. It has, without doubt, according to *Barnes' Educational Monthly*, over 400,000,000 of people, of which vast number there is scarcely one who cannot read and write. It has 2,000 colleges, and their libraries outnumber ours ten to one. There are in that land of pig-tail Mongols 2,000,000 highly educated men, while there is hardly a woman who is educated of all the vast number of its people, and not one who is thought to have soul. Education is principally a discipline of the memory, and their schools are based upon an entirely different idea from ours. A live Yankee scoolmaster would find little employment in China, even though he understood the Chinese language and literature perfectly.

A postoffice has been opened at Pearlette, Meade county, Kansas. The place has sprung up during the past season, has a population of 175 families, and a newspaper, whose proprietor has had to go twenty miles to mail his paper to subscribers.

A Man Eaten by Snakes.—Prof. Paine, by the aid of his powerful microscope, had a novel exhibition at his office, 250 S. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A man presented himself for examination, with a Cancer on his lip. A small portion of the discharge was placed under the glass and was seen to be filled with millions of small parasites resembling many of the forms of venomous reptiles. The Professor cured this man with his Catarrh Vapor and Anti-Septic Powder.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT
SUI GENERIS

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

Offer the largest assortment of the BEST AND CHEAPEST Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the world; winners of HIGHEST HONORS at EVERY WORLD'S EXPOSITION for TWELVE YEARS. Only American Organs awarded such at any. TWO HIGHEST MEDALS at PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878. One to Twenty-one Stops; prices, $54, $66, $78, $84, $90, $99, $105, $108, $114, $120, $125, $130, $135, $140, $144, $150 and upward. Sold also for Easy payments. *Prices are not much higher than those of very inferior organs.* Before purchasing be sure to send for latest CATALOGUE with newest styles and lowest net prices. Sent free. 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), NEW YORK; 250 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

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NO MONEY REQUIRED till sales are made. I will send an outfit, with pamphlets to advertise, by mail, postpaid. This is a good opportunity for agents to add something to their income without risking one cent.

Write for particulars to

W. H. COMSTOCK,

Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

FITS CURED!! FREE!!

An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, warranted to effect a speedy and Permanent Cure. "A Free Bottle" of my renowned specific and a valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Post-office and Express Address. Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, N. Y.

$7 A DAY. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, Male or Female, Something New. Business permanent, Turkish Rug Patterns, stamped on Burlap in colors. Are made of Rags or Yarn. For Circulars, address, with stamp,

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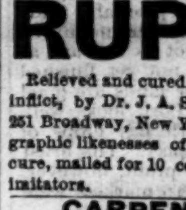
BURNHAM'S Standard Turbine WATER-WHEEL



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CARPENTER SAWS,

Or any other kind, you can file Yourself with our New Machine so that it will cut Better than Ever. The teeth will all remain of equal size and shape. Sent free on receipt of $2.50, to any part of the United States. Illustrated circulars free. Good Agents wanted in every county and city. Address E. ROTH & BRO., New Oxford, Pa.

We have hundreds of letters from men using our Machine, who say they would not take $5 for it.

FELT CARPETINGS 20 to 25 cts. per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of Plaster. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. For circular and Sample address C. J. FAY, Camden, N. Jersey.

The "Little Detective." $10 Scale for $3; ¼-oz. to 25 lbs. For Family, Office or Store. Every Scale perfect. Send for circular. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED in the Southern and Western States for the Grandest Triumph of the Age. $100 per Month and Expenses. $3 Outfit free. Agents' Bureau, Louisville, Ky.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY at very low prices. Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. INDIANA JEWELRY CO., Tipton, Ind.

33 5th Ave. New York. Elegant Suits, family and single rooms, superior board. $10 weekly, $2 daily.

ASK your Druggist or Storekeeper for Osman's DIARRHEA REMEDY. It is the best.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PAINTERS, Address for the new and quick process of Graining. J. J. Callow, Cleveland, O.

CURES DYSPEPSIA DR. CLARK CURES LIVER DISEASES

JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

Laboratory, 77 W. 3d St., New York City, LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the SAME materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.

Wakametkla, the Medicine Man

Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the Best Purifier of the Blood and Renewer of the System ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It regulates the Bowels.
It purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the old blood and makes New.
It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated, are distributed by agents, free of charge.

Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles - - - - - - - $1.00
Price of Small Bottles - - - - - - - 50

Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

Testimonials of Cures.

North Carolina Testimonials.

Recommends it to all.
Wake Forest, College, Jan. 20, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I have used the Indian Blood Syrup which I purchased from your Agent, W. B. Wingate, and think it a serviceable medicine; its effect on the Liver, Blood, and other ways I have had occasion to use, have been fully up to the claims of its Agent; and cheerfully recommend it to the people of this vicinity. E. E. Gill, Magistrate.

An Excellent Medicine.
Prestonville, Stokes Co., N. C., Jan. 1, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with Rheumatism in my back and hips for three years, I was advised to try your Indian Blood Syrup and I can say it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried. Joel Hawkins.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Back Swamp, Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 3, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with Rheumatic Pains for ten years, and I tried many remedies, but found none to do me any good until I purchased some of your Indian Blood Syrup from your Agent, and having tested it myself, I would recommend all afflicted to give it a trial. William Rowland.

Cured when other Remedies Failed.
Moss Neck, Robeson Co., N. C.

Dear Sir:—I was badly afflicted, and I am glad to testify that your Indian Blood Syrup has cured me when every other medicine failed. I consider it a valuable medicine. J. McArthur.

Another case of Rheumatism Cured.

Marshall Maxwell, of Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., writes that he has been cured of Rheumatism by the use of the Indian Blood Syrup and would recommend all to give it a reasonable trial.

Remedy for Backache.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I was suffering very much with the Backache, and three doses of your Indian Blood Syrup cured me. W. J. Barber.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Liver Complaint.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, for a long time, and I tried some of your valuable Indian Blood Syrup and found myself greatly benefited. I believe it to be a good medicine. Nancy J. Barber.

For Purifying the Blood.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I have been using your Indian Blood Syrup and find it a very valuable medicine for Purifying the Blood. Spicy E. Pickett.

For Heart Disease.
Beulaville, Duplin Co., N. C., Feb. 22, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I have taken your Indian Blood Syrup for Heart Disease, and it has been of great value to me. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Barbara Williams.